

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

RESULTS OF VENICE SUMMIT ANALYZED, COMMENTED ON

XINHUA Analysis

OW251540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Roundup by XINHUA correspondent Yao Yun: "Venice Summit"]

[Text] Rome, June 24 (XINHUA)--Political issues were high on the agenda of the just-concluded Venice summit meeting of seven Western industrialized nations. This dominating feature made the summit distinct from its previous ones which used to focus on economic issues. The 2-day meeting, held half a year after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, wound up with an explicit demand for a complete withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the setting of a goal of reduction in oil consumption during the 1980's.

Trying to extricate itself from an awkward predicament, the Soviet Union dramatically announced a withdrawal of some of its units from Afghanistan only a few hours before the opening of the summit. Moscow had calculated that this "political bomb" could upset the summit. But their attempt backfired. The reaction in Venice to this transparent Soviet design was quick and firm. U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie warned that "don't believe anything you don't see". A British spokesman said about the Soviet announcement: "The time is transparent and the fact is opaque." The leaders of the seven nations said in a statement on the same day that "we reaffirm hereby that the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan is unacceptable now and that we are determined not to accept it in the future." "This withdrawal, if confirmed, will have to be permanent and continue until the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops." The statement made it clear that the countries to boycott the Moscow Olympics would not change their position.

The unequivocal attitude as expressed in the statement was held in Venice as a frontal blow to the Kremlin hegemonists. No wonder, they were in a fit of rage. TASS took the lead in attacking the statement. At a press conference given by Italian Prime Minister Cossiga after the session yesterday, he was heckled by a Soviet newsman with such a question: Why at this economic summit should the Afghan issue be brought up first for discussion. To this, Prime Minister Cossiga replied that this showed the concern of the public in the seven nations about the Afghan issue. The reply put the Soviet newsman in mute embarrassment.

The Venice summit also issued a statement on the refugee problem which points out that the problem must be tackled at its source. The statement called on the "governments, which should be held responsible for this, not to adopt the policy to force large numbers of their people out of their countries." This is seen as a warning served to Vietnam, Cuba and the present authorities in Afghanistan.

In the economic field, the summit meeting focused discussions on energy. The Western countries are now faced with worsening inflation, economic recession and increasing unemployment. The leaders of the seven nations were of the view that energy supply and rising oil prices were crucial to their economic problems and that the existing links connecting economic growth with oil consumption must be severed. The only way out was to develop alternative energy sources and cut down oil consumption. The meeting hoped that in the next decade, fuels from other energy sources equivalent to 15 million to 20 million barrels of oil daily will be produced. Toward this end, the seven nations planned to double coal production and consumption in the next ten years in addition to the use of nuclear energy, solar energy and synthetic fuels.

The meeting also proposed measures to bring down oil consumption from the present 53 per cent in the seven nations' total energy consumption to 40 per cent in 1990. These long-term goals and the proposed measures are viewed as necessary inside and outside the meeting. But, to what extent they could be materialized would depend on the efforts to be made by the seven nations. On relations with developing countries, the meeting advocated cooperation with the developing countries in economizing on and opening up energy sources, increasing exports, raising professional skills and seeking solutions to food and population problems. These were also deemed as positive moves here.

Outside the summit, separate meetings between the states leaders were also held. What attracted most attention were U.S. President Carter's meetings with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing because incoordination has emerged in the U.S. relations with its two Western European allies.

After the Carter-Schmidt meeting, both sides indicated that "misunderstandings have been removed," and that West Germany will not back out before the NATO decision to deploy new missiles to achieve balance with the Soviet Union. After his meeting with the French president, Carter said that "this is an alliance and a relationship between our country and France that is very valuable to us and to them and there are no differences." However, informed sources indicated that there remained problems in the U.S. relations with West Germany and France. But, they are apparently conscious of the need to display unity in the present turbulent international situation.

Venice was also the conference site for the recent EEC summit meeting. Despite the city's beautiful scenery, the two summits remind us of the world's severe political and economic challenges which has to be dealt with seriously.

Radic Commentary

OW251339 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Commentary on current events: "Seek Common Ground While Reserving Differences in Dealing With the Soviet Union's Challenge"]

[Text] The sixth summit conference of seven Western nations was held from 22 to 23 June in Venice, Italy. U.S. President Carter, French President Giscard, British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher, West German Chancellor Schmidt, Italian Premier Cossiga and Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau attended. Because of the death of Prime Minister Ohira and because a new prime minister has not yet been elected, Japan was represented by a delegation led by Foreign Minister Saburo Okita.

The summit conference of seven Western nations was held at a time when the Western nations are confronted with a very grim situation. An economic recession has begun to hit the United States with a tremendous force, while Britain and other major Western countries have long been plagued by inflation and are again facing new economic recessions. There are also energy problems, balance-of-payments deficit problems, and others. As each nation is kept busy enough with its own affairs and is looking for solutions, seeking economic coordination among the seven nations is indeed a difficult task for their leaders.

The political situation is even grimmer for the West. Western Europe has always been under the Soviet military threat. The Soviet Union has been engaged in frantic expansion in Africa and the Middle East--the two flanks of Western Europe--and has gained a series of footholds. The situation is particularly serious after the Soviet Union's naked invasion of Afghanistan, accelerating its pace in pushing southward to directly threaten the Persian Gulf oil-producing areas and the oil-shipping routes to Western Europe, Japan and the United States. In addition, the problem of U.S.-Iranian relations and the Middle East question have both remained deadlocked. Furthermore, taking advantage of the declining U.S. power and the differences between Western Europe and the United States on certain major international issues, the Soviet Union has sown discord among a number of nations by polarization and containment in an attempt to undermine the West's united front for joint resistance against the Soviet Union.

In this situation, how the leaders of the seven nations strategically coordinate with one another in dealing with the Soviet challenge became the pressing task of the conference. Therefore, discussion of political issues was the salient feature inside and outside of this summit conference, a significant difference from the previous five conferences, which emphasized economic issues. As seen from the progress and the results of the conference, the leaders of the seven nations, in face of the overbearing Soviet military threat, considered the overall global strategy and the cause of safeguarding the security and basic interests of the Western countries and of contending with Soviet expansion. They reached a common understanding on major international issues, despite the fact that they have different views on some issues.

On the issue of Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, the statement issued by the conference clearly called for the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and for the Afghan people to be left free again to determine their own future. The statement reaffirmed that the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan at present is unacceptable and expressed the determination not to accept it in the future. In regard to the sham Soviet troop withdrawal, the statement pointed out that this withdrawal, if confirmed, would have to be permanent and should continue until all Soviet troops have been withdrawn.

In its statement on the detention of diplomatic personnel as hostages, the conference denounced practices which violate basic norms set by international law and practice. With regard to refugees from Indochina and Cuba, the conference called on the governments responsible for the refugees to eliminate the causes which had brought about this vast human tragedy and to refrain from implementing a policy of driving out people en masse from their countries. On economic issues, the conference emphasized the discussion of energy resources, and through an economic declaration pointed out that in the field of energy it is necessary to further conserve oil and greatly increase the production and use of substitutes. The conference agreed that the share of oil in the total energy demand should be reduced from the present 53 percent to about 40 percent by 1990, and planned to double coal production and use by early 1990.

In general, despite of the fact that there were differences of views on some issues between the United States and some West European countries owing to the different conditions in the various countries, the result of the conference shows that it has scored certain achievements. In face of the serious military threat by Soviet hegemonism, the Western nations have been able to seek common ground while reserving differences in seeking unity and cooperation to thwart Soviet aggression and expansion and safeguard peace and security in Europe and in the world.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON USSR-SRV RELATIONSHIP

OW251624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 25 Jun 80

["Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: Nature of Moscow-Hanoi Relationship"]

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--Is the relationship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union one of strategic alliance between regional and global hegemonists or merely one of transient inter-dependence? Can one disassociate Vietnam with the Soviet Union by accepting Hanoi's hegemony in Indochina? Sound answers to these questions will contribute to the preservation of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and the world at large.

To gloss over the true nature of their relations with the Kremlin, Hanoi has claimed time and again that under China's threat and confronted with general animosity of the West it had no alternative but to turn to the Soviets. In other words, it has been driven to do so and its alliance with Moscow is actually a matter of expediency. But facts show just the opposite. Shortly after the end of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression, the Vietnamese authorities chose to devote their effort to establishing an empire in Indochina instead of reconstructing and rehabilitating the war-ravaged nation. This policy option naturally found China in opposition and earned the blessing of the greater hegemonists in the Kremlin, who are ready to aid and abet the lesser hegemonists in Hanoi to pursue the course of aggression and expansion so as to turn Vietnam and Indochina as a whole into a springboard for their own advance into Southeast Asia.

Events after the conclusion of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation in November, 1978 have shed more revealing light on this alliance in quest of hegemony. Moscow spends three million U.S. dollars a day to finance and support the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and provide it with up-to-date military hardware. In return, the naval or air bases at Cam Ranh Bay, Da Nang, Haiphong, Tan Son Nhut and Bien Hoa in Vietnam and Port Kompong Som of Kampuchea under Vietnamese control are made available to the Soviet naval and air forces, thus heightening the threat to the Strait of Malacca.

Obviously, both Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and Soviet invasion of Afghanistan are Moscow's key moves to gain control of the Strait of Malacca and the Gulf region; both are necessary to complete the Soviet global strategic dispositions. They are of much larger issues on the global chessboard than regional problems or questions of relationship between two neighbours. It is this strategic alliance between Moscow and Hanoi which has kept the Kampuchea issue in deadlock.

The Vietnamese people as well as the Southeast Asian countries and people naturally wish that Vietnam would stay at a safe distance away from the Soviet Union. But the Vietnamese authorities look upon their alliance with the Kremlin as something vital for their own survival and for the success of their hegemonist ventures. So it is purely a wishful thinking to try to pull Vietnam away from the Soviet Union by accepting its hegemony in Indochina. The establishment of an Indochina federation is only the first step to Hanoi's domination in Southeast Asia. Official acceptance of Vietnam's hegemony in Indochina is an invitation to its push into Southeast Asia.

It is more sensible and realistic to act together to repudiate Hanoi's invasion of Kampuchea and support the Kampuchean people's resistance to this invasion, for this is the only possible way of compelling Hanoi to abandon its regional hegemonism and the course of aggression and expansion and consequently to disassociate itself with the Kremlin's global strategy. To appease them and give in before the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists will not yield the hoped-for results, but something quite to the opposite.

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A 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

XINHUA DENOUNCES USSR, SRV FOR 'BRAGGING, RUMORMONGERING'

OW230630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 20 Jun 80

[XINHUA commentary: "Braggarts"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun--The Soviet Union, its lackey Vietnam and the lackey's lackey, the Kampuchean puppet regime, are all good at bragging and starting rumors. Without mentioning their past deeds, they have recently resorted on several occasions to their customary tactics. In an 18 June commentary on Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Indonesia, the Soviet news agency bragged that "Vietnam (with a population of 53 million) is the biggest country with the most developed economy in that region."

Judging from this commentary, "that region" refers to Southeast Asia. Is Vietnam "the biggest" country in Southeast Asia? Indonesia, Thailand, Burma and Malaysia are all larger than Vietnam. Indonesia has six times the territory of Vietnam. Its population is more than twice that of Vietnam. Still less can Vietnam's economy be said to be "the most developed." If Vietnam, where the broad masses of people do not even have enough to eat, can be said to be the country with "the most developed economy" in Southeast Asia, is it not ridiculous enough to make people laugh until their sides split?

It appears that the impressive-looking Soviet news agency was not momentarily confused when it talked such nonsense in disregard of the facts, but that this was a revelation of the big hegemonists' ambition to extol the small hegemonists as "the overlord of Southeast Asia."

Earlier, a VNA news release quoted the Phnom Penh puppet regime's ambassador to the Soviet Union as saying that Sweden would soon recognize the Hanoi-supported Phnom Penh regime. A spokesman of the Swedish Foreign Ministry immediately denied the report, however, saying that the Swedish Government had no intention of recognizing the Vietnamese-supported Kampuchean regime. Vietnam started this rumor to make itself appear more impressive, but only outsmarted itself.

The Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN said in a 30 April editorial: "With the exception of those who have fled to foreign countries because of unendurable hardships or those wavering elements and traitors, the more than 50 million people of our country are surmounting difficulties calmly, confidently, determinedly and courageously." However, 10 days later a dispatch by an AFP correspondent from Ho Chi Minh City laid bare this boast. The dispatch said: "Ho Chi Minh City authorities have now more or less admitted that at least 80 percent of the people in the city would choose to flee from the country if possible. They have not done so only because it is too dangerous and costly to leave the country illegally."

Beset with difficulties, Vietnam and its master can only boost their own courage by engaging in bragging and rumormongering to deceive themselves as well as others. Bragging and rumormongering, however, can never save anyone. On the contrary, when one's boasts and rumors are laid bare before the facts, it will only make one more embarrassed and bring disaster.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

CARTER REITERATES U.S. SUPPORT FOR YUGOSLAVIA

OW251856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (XINHUA)--"President Carter reiterated the continuing respect and support of the United States for the independence, territorial integrity, and unity of Yugoslavia", said a joint statement issued here today at the end of a two-day friendly official visit of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to this country. "The United States considers an independent and non-aligned Yugoslavia as an important factor for balance, peace and stability in Europe and the world," the joint statement said.

During the visit, it said, "cordial and constructive talks" were held between Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) and U.S. President Jimmy Carter. They agreed that "the relations between Yugoslavia and the United States are very successful and the two countries have made great progress in recent years in broadening and deepening these relations in all areas," the statement said. Both presidents "expressed great concern over the serious deterioration in the international situation, which represents a threat to world peace." Elaborating their viewpoints on ways to resolve the issues of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, they emphasized "the need to respect the rights of all peoples to determine their own destiny." Both sides called for "an end to military intervention and all other forms of interference in the internal affairs of independent countries," and stressed "the need for the foreign troops involved to be withdrawn and an end be put to all causes of suffering and sacrifice in such countries."

The U.S. President left here by special plane this morning.

U.S. REAFFIRMS OPPOSITION TO SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

Senate Resolution

OW251813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demanding a total withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country, according to Washington reports. By a vote of 96-0, the Senate reaffirmed its support to the boycott of the Moscow Olympic games and the embargo on high-technology products and to "limits on other commercial relations with the Soviet Union."

The resolution condemns the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as a violation of that country's sovereignty, a threat to regional peace and contravention of the Afghan people's right to self-determination and non-alignment. It supports the call by Western leaders at the just-concluded Venice summit, by the Islamic Conference, the European Community and the United Nations for the total pullout of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It calls on world opinion to join in condemning the Soviet action and urges continuation of trade restrictions with the Soviet Union. The resolution also urges President Carter "to continue to work with our European and Asian allies and with other nations in the region to prevent further Soviet incursions."

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B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

State Department Spokesman

OW260854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA)--Prompt withdrawal of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan is the "focus" of any settlement in Afghanistan, stressed State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter today. He made the remarks when asked by reporters about President Carter's latest statement for a "transitional arrangement" in Afghanistan. The President reportedly said in Belgrade yesterday that the United States "would be prepared to explore a transitional arrangement, to be implemented along with the prompt withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan, for the purpose of restoring peace and tranquility in that suffering country."

The position of the United States has not changed, the spokesman said. The objective, he said, is "restoration of an independent and non-aligned Afghanistan which can live in peace with its neighbors and contribute to the stability of the region." The spokesman also pointed out what President Carter has tried to say is in fact that "we are prepared, if some serious kind of proposal be made, to at least entertain the possibility of discussing it if there is also clearly a determination to move promptly to withdraw those troops." However, he said, "We don't see any indication of that."

He rejected a recent proposal put forward in the name of the Afghan regime, which called for an end to all "outside intervention". This proposal, he said, was made in "standard propaganda terms". It "implied in its terms that there will have to be an admission of the acceptability of the Soviet intervention, an end to all activities aimed at changing the nature of the government installed by the Soviet troops, and beyond that, a discussion which will precede any real withdrawal of troops." "None of those things are acceptable," he emphasized.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APPROVES DRAFT REGISTRATION

OW260742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA)--The U.S. House of Representatives gave final approval today to President Carter's plan to renew draft registration, ending a long and heated fight in the Congress over this issue. President Carter asked for the renewal of draft registration in January, saying the program would show U.S. determination following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. On a vote of 234-168, the House approved Carter's request for 13.3 million dollars to carry out the program. The Senate earlier gave its approval to the program on a vote of 58-34.

Under the program, young men will be required to go to a local post office to sign a registration form. The program will be spread out over two weeks, perhaps in late July, with young men born in 1960 registering during the first week and teen-agers born in 1961 registering during the second week. Altogether about four million young men will be immediately affected this year. Carter will issue a proclamation next week putting the draft registration plan, the first since 1975, into effect.

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
S O V I E T U N I O N

C 1

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

HK261010 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 80 p 6

[Commentator's article: "The Aim Remains Unchanged Despite All Apparent Changes"]

[Text] On 22 June the Soviet authorities announced with seeming seriousness through TASS that they had "reached an agreement with the Afghan Government" and that they would "withdraw in a few days some unnecessary troops from Afghanistan back to the Soviet territory." It is perfectly clear that they had painstakingly weighed every word of this announcement. First, they said that they had discussed the troop withdrawal with the Kabul authorities. This was to support the formulation that the invasion by Soviet troops was carried out "upon invitation." Second, they stressed that they would withdraw the troops "in a few days." This aimed at showing that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan seem to be really making only a "temporary stay" and that this temporary stay is not like the then "temporariness" in Czechoslovakia, which is synonymous with permanence. Third, they announced that they would only withdraw "some unnecessary troops from Afghanistan." In other words, all those troops which the Soviet authorities regard as necessary troops in Afghanistan will continue to stay indefinitely.

So this is a gadget which is neither fish nor fowl. This proves that on the one hand the Moscow authorities are racking their brains and using their propaganda gimmicks to ease the pressure from the international community for the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of their troops, create illusions among some Westerners and sow dissension at the seven-nation summit meeting. On the other hand, they still stick to their occupation of Afghanistan and will not budge an inch. At a plenum of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee on 23 June, Brezhnev dwelt at length on the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan but said nothing about a total withdrawal. Moreover, he declared that from now on, it is still imperative to "defend" "the fruit of revolution" in Afghanistan. Any person with a discerning eye can see that the so-called partial withdrawal of Soviet troops is false and that the permanent stay of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is true. The so-called troop withdrawal is nothing but throwing dust into people's eyes in an attempt to have no troop withdrawal.

The Soviet authorities' current glib talk on the partial withdrawal of their troops from Afghanistan is either a gesture or deceptive talk. All those who are familiar with the Afghan situation know that Moscow is bogged down in the quagmire of aggressive war against Afghanistan and is utterly isolated. What Moscow is racking its brains to do is not to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan but to reinforce its military machine and intensify its military suppression in that country to stabilize its rule there. The Afghan situation demands Moscow's reinforcement of troops instead of a troop withdrawal. If there are any "unnecessary troops" in Afghanistan, they are at most equipment and personnel which do not serve the purpose of aggression and need to be readjusted.

The Soviet authorities have played a good many tricks around the "troop withdrawal" from Afghanistan. At the outset, they said they would withdraw their troops from Afghanistan when external "interference" there stopped. Then, they trotted out a proposal for a "political settlement" of the Afghan issue. Recently they advanced a so-called "package plan," alleging that the Afghan issue should be settled together with those of the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and even disarmament. Now, all of a sudden, they announce a partial withdrawal of their "unnecessary troops" from Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

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C 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

All this tells the people that with regard to the Afghan issue, the Soviet authorities may change their tune from time to time and play all kinds of tricks but their aim remains unchanged despite all apparent changes--to put Afghanistan under their tight control and turn it into a springboard for further aggression and expansion.

We can clearly see from the international community's reaction to the Soviet troop withdrawal that this Soviet trick has not produced the effects the Kremlin expected. U.S. President Carter noted: The Soviet Union has only withdrawn carefully selected troops. This troop withdrawal is of little significance. Both the British and Japanese authorities have stressed that the Soviet Union must withdraw all its troops from Afghanistan. While demanding a total withdrawal of the Soviet troops, numerous countries of the Third World have also expressed their support for the Afghan people's struggle against the Soviet occupation. Even if some people cannot immediately spot the weak points, they will soon see what is meant. The international community and world opinion cannot be taken in so easily. The Soviet propaganda machine blows its own trumpet saying that the TASS announcement of a partial troop withdrawal has "drawn great attention in the world." Yes, it did draw "great attention." But people are only paying attention to what new tricks will be played on the Afghan issue by the Moscow authorities who do not want to withdraw all their troops from Afghanistan.

Beijing Radio Commentary

OW241409 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Station commentary on international events: "Beware of the Soviet Troop Withdrawal Hoax"]

[Text] On the morning of 22 June, the Soviet TASS news agency was one step ahead of the opening of the summit conference of seven Western nations in announcing the Soviet decision to withdraw some troops, no longer necessary in Afghanistan, to Soviet territory. On 23 June, Brezhnev once again talked about the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan while speaking at a plenum of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. He described the dispatch of Soviet troops to Afghanistan as what he called "the only correct decision" and declared that the Soviet Union would continue to help Afghanistan maintain its revolutionary achievements.

The Soviet announcement of a partial withdrawal of its military forces from Afghanistan is nothing but a political hoax and part of its recently launched peace offensive. In order to extricate itself from a difficult position in Afghanistan, Moscow has lately adopted smiling-face tactics by playing once again the same old tune of detente and expressing its willingness to solve the Afghan question through negotiations in a vain attempt to induce thoughts of appeasement to seduce some people into giving in or coming to terms with the Soviet Union. The Soviet announcement of withdrawing some of the so-called troops no longer needed in Afghanistan, which was made on the eve of the summit conference of seven Western nations, actually aims at deceiving world public opinion and splitting the West.

However, this clumsy trick deceives no one. A statement was issued by the Venice summit conference on 22 June unanimously demanding a total pullout of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. The statement says: We reiterate that the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan cannot be accepted by us now, nor can it be accepted in the future.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

People still remember that last October it was none other than Brezhnev himself who made a great show of being in earnest by announcing the Soviet decision to gradually withdraw 20,000 Soviet troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany within 12 months. A symbolic withdrawal was made soon afterward. But in less than 12 months, the Soviet Union has sent an additional 30,000 armed personnel, 1,000 artillery pieces, and 1,200 tanks and armoured personnel carriers to Eastern Europe. This trick of the Soviet Union has not only laid bare its hypocritical nature, but also illustrated its intention to play with world public opinion. The same old trick is still being played by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union not long ago dispatched further large numbers of aggressor troops to Afghanistan, reaching as high as a total of 110,000 troops. Actually what the Soviet Union wanted to withdraw was the so-called troops no longer needed in Afghanistan. What about the troops they deem necessary to remain? The Soviet Union not only wants such troops to remain there indefinitely but also to send additional troops under the pretext of helping Afghanistan. These are the facts. According to estimates by some Western papers, Moscow is planning to double the number of aggressor troops in Afghanistan. Furthermore, some people have estimated that after the opening of the Olympic games in Moscow in July, the Soviet Union will launch an all-out attack against the Afghan guerrilla forces. In fact, the so-called partial withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan is not a signal for relaxation but an alarm bell of danger.

Brezhnev's Policies Like Hitler's

OW251435 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 80

["Forum on International Affairs" radio script by (Hou Chengde) of the World History Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Brezhnev Inherits Hitler's Old Tricks"]

[Excerpts] History is a school reflecting practice and life, and people may learn from it meaningful and helpful lessons. Over 40 years ago German fascist chieftain Hitler launched a peace offensive to cover his aggressive and expansionist activities, eventually leading to the outbreak of World War II. Today, Brezhnev is also launching a peace offensive. He is conducting deceitful propaganda on the one hand and wantonly engaging in aggression and expansion on the other. His performance and trickery, particularly the naked armed invasion of Afghanistan, if they are compared to Hitler's, can reflect the similarity between the two aggressors. This is helpful for people to see clearly the nature of Soviet hegemonism, heighten their vigilance to the danger of a new war and defend world peace.

Today, Soviet hegemonism has replaced German fascism and is wantonly adopting a policy of aggression and expansion. Brezhnev's deceitful propaganda and aggressive methods are similar to Hitler's words and actions. He has sent troops to occupy Czechoslovakia, a member nation of the great community; sent Cuban mercenaries to intervene in the affairs of African nations; instructed the Le Duan clique of Vietnam to invade and occupy Democratic Kampuchea; and, particularly, directly sent more than 100,000 troops to invade Afghanistan, a nonaligned nation of the Third World, by openly trampling on the rules governing international relations and the UN Charter.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan does not mean the end of its aggressive policy. The Soviet Union intends to use Afghanistan as a springboard to move southward to the Indian Ocean and as a stepping-stone to control the oil supply from the Middle East, and then go in a zig-zag way to encircle Europe and directly threaten Asia. Therefore, this is a key link in the Soviet global strategy.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has shocked the whole world. All the nations, peoples and international organizations concerned about world peace and security have denounced this serious, aggressive crime of the Soviet Union. To get rid of the embarrassing situation of worldwide denunciation, the Brezhnev clique has started its propaganda machinery in a desperate debate for its policy of aggression and expansion and the crime of invading Afghanistan. Following Hitler's tune, Brezhnev has said "The Soviet Union is carrying out and will continue to carry out the struggle for peace, detente and peaceful coexistence among the nations of different social systems."

By inheriting Hitler's trickery in annexing Austria, Brezhnev has described the serious act of the armed Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as "in response to the Afghan Government's request, the Soviet Union has helped the Afghan people resist aggression from without." However, facts are more eloquent than sophistry. It is unnecessary to refute the Soviet hegemonists' shameless lies in face of the vivid facts. The Soviet Union has sent more than 100,000 aggressor troops with aircraft, tanks and armored cars to Afghanistan and installed medium-range guided missiles in that country. According to foreign press reports, the Soviet Union carried out a large-scale air-lift of more troops to Afghanistan to prepare for the launching of a general offensive.

The present world situation is somewhat similar to the situation on the eve of World War II, but history is developing and the human race is marching on. There are special characteristics in each and every particular period of history. Hitler's old tricks may be inherited, but history must not be repeated. Today people the world over, particularly those of the Third World, have greatly heightened their consciousness and become a powerful force in opposing hegemonism and defending world peace.

At present, a situation in which the world is united in opposing Soviet hegemonism is developing and Soviet acts of aggression and expansion has been strongly denounced and opposed by the nations and peoples upholding justice and loving peace. People the world over are actively supporting the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples' struggles against aggression and taking measures to cope with Soviet hegemonism.

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TEXT OF RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

HK261005 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "In Commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea"]

[Text] Cherishing sincere feelings for comrades-in-arms, the Chinese people today celebrate the 30th anniversary of the fatherland liberation war of Korea together with fraternal Korean people.

On 25 June 1950, U.S. imperialists blatantly invaded Korea with armed forces. It then further occupied Taiwan, our sacred territory. The Korean people finally won a great victory in the earth-shaking war against aggression after more than 3 years of bloody fighting. This victory has been a tremendous encouragement to the oppressed peoples and nations of the world in their just struggle for independence and liberation. Since the armistice, the Korean people have carried forward the heroic spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and energetically plunged into the struggle to rebuild their fatherland. They have rebuilt their country into a prosperous and thriving socialist state on the ruins of war. Through their own down-to-earth efforts, the Korean people have raised the state's economy to higher and higher levels. This is the 3d year in the Korean people's effort to realize the 2nd 7-year plan for the national economy. The Sixth National Congress of the Korean Workers Party will meet in October. The masses of workers fighting on various fronts are working hard with confidence to meet this new historical challenge. The Chinese people sincerely wish the Korean people still greater success in building the lofty cause of their fatherland.

While working hard to build and defend their country, the Korean people are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs, with their international prestige rising daily. In recent years, Korea has steadily strengthened its unity with the Third World countries and peoples and energetically supported the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples and nations. Of late, a joint meeting of the political committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Central People's Committee pointed to the intensifying rivalry between imperialism and dominationist forces and the daily increasing danger of war. Therefore, it solemnly called on the nonaligned countries to close their ranks so as to make joint endeavours for safeguarding peace and security in the world.

Though an armistice has been in existence on the Korean Peninsula for the last 27 years, the Korean people's long-cherished wish--the reunification of their fatherland--has not yet materialized. For a long time, the Korean Workers Party and President Kim Il-song have made unwavering efforts for an early reunification of the country and set forth three principles and a five-point program for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, thus pointing to the correct way for the reunification. At the beginning of this year, the northern part of Korea took the initiative by proposing all kinds of contacts between politicians of the northern and southern parts, first of all with an official meeting of the two premiers to discuss the question of reunification. However, the authorities in South Korea have reacted continuously with obstructions and delaying tactics. To cope with so-called "assumed sudden events," they have staged military exercises and willfully created an atmosphere of distrust in the North. At present, the "young soldiers" completely control the army and government in South Korea. They have strengthened fascist dictatorship and cracked down on and persecuted students and other patriots who stand for democracy, freedom and reunification. Historical facts have shown and will continue to show that any course of action in a wild attempt to create "two Koreas," divide Korea forever and increase tensions in the Korean peninsula is not popular and can never be tolerated by the people of Korea.

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The Chinese people have all along firmly supported the series of principles and reasonable proposals put forward by the Korean Workers Party and the Korean Government for the reunification of their fatherland, and always maintain that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference. The main problem is that several tens of thousands of U.S. armed troops are today still stationed in South Korea. This is a big obstacle to reunification. The international situation today is different from that in the 1950's. The world has undergone tremendous, profound changes in its features. The Korean people's demand for the reunification of their country is also an irresistible current in history. The United States must withdraw its troops and all its arms and equipment from South Korea and stop its interference in the country. The Chinese people are confident that the farflung land of Korea with its beautiful streams and mountains can surely be reunified.

The peoples of China and Korea have cemented, with their blood, a militant friendship during the years of war against their common enemies. This has left a moving chapter in history. Today, their friendship is continuously growing in their joint effort to build socialism and to maintain peace in Asia and the world. At a time when we are commemorating the 30th anniversary of the fatherland liberation war of Korea, the friendship between the peoples of China and Korea will certainly grow with each passing day and last forever like the endless flow of the Yalu River.

CPPCC Supports DPRK Proposal

OW251809 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--The National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in a message today expressed firm support for the three principles and the five-point program for the reunification of Korea set forward by President Kim Il-song. It also voiced "firm support for the Korean people's just stand of demanding the total pullout of the U.S. troops in South Korea and of opposing any design to create "two Koreas", and firm support for the South Korean people's heroic struggle against dictatorship and for democracy." The message was sent to all Korean political parties and social organizations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the liberation war of Korea (dated June 25).

In the message, the CPPCC National Committee, in the name of all Chinese political parties, social organizations and the people, expressed their firm support for June 25-July 27 as the "anti-U.S. joint struggle month". It pointed out, "The realization of Korea's reunification in an independent and peaceful way is the desire shared by the entire Korean people. The long stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea and the 'two-Korea policy' pursued by the United States and the South Korean authorities are major obstacles to the materialization of this desire. However, the great strength of the entire Korean people's national sentiments against division and for reunification is irresistible and any acts going against the historic current are doomed to failure."

"The peoples of China and Korea are comrades-in-arms who share weal and woe and are as close as flesh and blood. In the Korean people's prolonged struggle for the independent and peaceful national reunification, the Chinese people always stand with the Korean people," the message said. It concluded, "It is our firm belief that under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by President Kim Il-song, the Korean people's struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification will assuredly win final victory."

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THAI, VIETNAMESE FIGHTING CONTINUES ON 25 JUNE

OW251219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 25 (XINHUA)--Ground fighting and artillery duels between Thai and Vietnamese troops entered the third day early this morning since the Vietnamese invasion of Thailand on June 23, according to reports reaching here today. As fighting passed the 48-hour mark along a devastated 15-kilometre front north of Aranyaprathet, a border town in eastern Thailand, Thai military officers said 28 Thai soldiers were known to be dead, with at least 50 Vietnamese bodies found and three soldiers taken prisoner.

Thai troops continued to move forward on most fronts. They recaptured Non Mak Mun village early yesterday under Vietnamese artillery fire. Thai helicopters and F-5E jets poured rockets and gunfire on Vietnamese positions in support of the advancing Thai Army troops. But two Thai aircraft were reportedly shot down by the Vietnamese. Intelligence officials said they were disturbed over confirmed reports that heavy Vietnamese troop reinforcements had reached the Kampuchean town of Nimit on Highway 5, just across the border from Aranyaprathet. Three prisoners of war also told Thai officers to expect more incursions by Vietnamese soldiers south of Aranyaprathet. UPI reported that 10,000 fresh Vietnamese troops were sent to the Thai-Kampuchean frontier today and military operations were extended to two new battlefronts.

NGUYEN CO THACH DENIES SRV INVASION

OW251122 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1749 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun--According to a report from Jakarta, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is currently on a visiting tour of Indonesia, denied today the Vietnamese troops' intrusion into Thailand. He said that the story was a "rumor." In a statement to REUTER correspondents, Nguyen Co Thach said that the story was "merely a rumor; we have never crossed the border." He even went so far as to say: "Never before have the Vietnamese troops crossed the border."

REPORTAGE ON CHINESE RESPONSE TO SRV INTRUSION

Foreign Ministry Statement

OW251838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 25 Jun 80

["Chinese Foreign Ministry's Statement Condemns Vietnamese Aggression Against Thailand"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued a statement here today, strongly denouncing the armed Vietnamese invasion of Thailand and calling the attention of the Vietnamese authorities to the grave danger involved if they persist in military adventures in disregard of the just demands of the international community. The statement reads in full as follows:

"On the morning of June 23, 1980, Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea flagrantly intruded into Thailand to raid Thai villages along the border, causing heavy losses in life and property to the people in that locality. This act of aggression by the Vietnamese authorities, which is a gross violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and a breach of the norms of international relations, poses a serious threat to the peace and security of Thailand and of the region as a whole. The Chinese Government strongly denounces this armed Vietnamese invasion of Thailand and is watching the developments closely.

"The Vietnamese authorities, backed by the Soviet Union, stubbornly refuse to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in disregard of the resolution of the UN General Assembly adopted at its 34th session, continuing to intensify their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They have at the same time massed troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border to constantly threaten and launch armed provocations against Thailand. Of late, they have tried by various means to legalize their aggression in Kampuchea and extricate themselves from their predicament. However, this latest act of theirs has given the lie to their assurances about not invading Thailand and helped people to see more clearly their wild ambition of dominating Indochina in pursuit of regional hegemonism.

"The Thai Government has solemnly declared its determination to defend Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese Government and people firmly support this just stand of the Thai Government and will resolutely support the government and people of Thailand in their struggle against aggression. The Chinese Government forcefully calls on the Vietnamese authorities to stop their aggression in Thailand at once and to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. We hereby call the attention of the Vietnamese authorities to the grave danger involved if they persist in military adventures in disregard of the just demands of the international community."

XINHUA Commentary

OW251552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 25 Jun 80

[**["Commentary by XINHUA correspondent Xie Wenqing: "Vietnam's Lying Diplomacy"]**

[Text] Hong Kong, June 25 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told newsmen in Jakarta on June 21, "I think it is quite clear Vietnam will not cross the border into Thailand...though, if necessary, we can easily do so." This is a lie. On June 23, two days after his statement, the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, with the support of tanks and artillery, stormed into Ta Praya District of Thailand. Several hundred Vietnamese soldiers were reported to have penetrated a few kilometres into Thai territory.

During his visit to Thailand last May, the Vietnamese foreign minister proposed to sign with Thailand "a mutual non-aggression treaty." This time, in Jakarta, he again complained of Thailand's refusal to sign the treaty. Actually, Thailand has long seen through such deceit. Vietnam's "mutual non-aggression" is nothing but a delaying tactic--first of all, to pacify Thailand so as to consolidate its occupation of Kampuchea, and then to have a free hand to invade Thailand. The Thai authorities saw clearly that while trying to annex Kampuchea, Vietnam was casting a covetous eye on Thailand. Therefore, Thailand has no trust for such kind of treaty.

Nguyen Co Thach complained at the Jakarta press conference that the relations between the ASEAN and Vietnam in 1977-1978 were very good but deteriorated after 1979. He attributed it to "a hostile policy of ASEAN". This is also a lie. In fact, the ASEAN has never adopted a hostile attitude toward Vietnam. In early 1979, Vietnam launched a barbarous war of aggression against a neighbouring country, occupied its territory, subverted its government and massacred its people. All the ASEAN countries did was to uphold justice and demand the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The reason for tense relations between the two sides is precisely the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea which threatens the security of Thailand and the whole Southeast Asia. Nguyen Co Thach's lying diplomacy can never alter this fact. The invasion of Thailand by Vietnamese troops on June 23 is a manifestation of such diplomacy.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator's Article

HK261050 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 80 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Don't Miscalculate"]

[Text] On 23 June the Vietnamese authorities blatantly mobilized their armed forces to invade the eastern Thai area of Prachinburi. This was a serious encroachment on Thailand's territorial integrity and sovereignty. The Vietnamese act of aggression has aroused the anger of people at all levels in Thailand. The Thai Army has dealt a telling blow to the aggressors, with the 3-day battle still not over.

The current Vietnamese military incursion into Thailand was not accidental. It took place on the eve of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur. The troops of aggression were regular Vietnamese fighting units. This indicates a premeditated act of aggression.

To achieve their ambition of regional hegemony, the Vietnamese authorities for some time have used various tactics on the ASEAN countries. In addition to a military threat, they have dispatched Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on a visit to various ASEAN countries to undermine ASEAN unity in order to attain their aim of occupying Kampuchea forever. But while Nguyen Co Thach's "honeyed words" were still ringing in Thailand's ears, the guns of the Vietnamese invaders started booming. This shows that the Vietnamese authorities' "peace offensive" and "military offensive" are two sides of the same coin. The military incursion is an attempt to pressure Thailand. It is also intended to be a display of power to the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting. Therefore, we can in no way underrate the significance of the gunfire in Prachinburi in Thailand. The Vietnamese Army's invasion of Thailand has ripped off all the disguises of the Vietnamese authorities and fully exposed the ugly features of these hegemonists. As Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila pointed out: "From this incident, it can be seen that Vietnam says one thing and means another."

What is worth mentioning is the talk Pham Van Dong recently gave to the Soviet publication NOVOYE VREMYA in which he raved about a "trend toward a dialogue" between Vietnam and "ASEAN countries on the development of friendly relations and cooperation." The relations between Vietnam and Thailand are enough to show what Vietnam truly means by "friendship" and "cooperation." Deploying troops on the Thai border, exploiting the refugee problem to apply pressure, trying to gain recognition for the Heng Samrin puppet regime propped up by Vietnam's bayonets, declaring that Vietnamese troops can enter Thai territory at will to "pursue guerrillas" and now sending troops into Thailand have been the means by which the Vietnamese authorities intend to hold a "dialogue" with the ASEAN countries. This shows that if no effort is made to enhance vigilance and the Hanoi authorities are allowed to carry on their plans under the pretext of "friendship," "cooperation" and "dialogue," a second or a third Laos or Kampuchea will surely emerge in Southeast Asia. This is a tangible reality, not a prediction made to scare people.

The direct military invasion of Thailand by Vietnam constitutes a threat to the security and stability of all of Southeast Asia and Asia. The Vietnamese authorities must realize that Thailand is far from isolated. The Thai people's struggle against the invaders has won sympathy and extensive support from the peoples in Southeast Asia and peace-loving people the world over. The meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers now going on in Kuala Lumpur has issued a joint communique strongly condemning the Vietnamese invasion of Thailand and expressing resolute support for the struggle waged by Thailand in self-defense.

Our state leaders have long solemnly and justly declared that if Vietnam attacks ASEAN countries, China will stand on the side of the ASEAN countries. If Vietnam attacks Thailand, China will stand on Thailand's side. The Vietnamese authorities have made a miscalculation in attempting to use military attacks to achieve their objective, which they have failed to attain by means of a peace offensive and smiling diplomacy.

THAI, FOREIGN RESPONSES TO SRV ACTIONS

Muskie Statement

OW251955 Beijing XINHUA in English 1950 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA)--"The United States strongly condemns Vietnam's military attack on Thai territory beginning June 23" and "will stand by our commitments to Thailand," said U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in a statement issued here today.

The statement, read out to reporters by State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter, said, "Vietnam's violation of Thai territorial integrity, despite its repeated pledges to the contrary, threatens the peace, security and stability in the entire region." "We call upon Vietnam to refrain from any further aggressive actions threatening Thailand's security and integrity or endangering the well-being and safety of the non-combatants in the refugee concentrations along the border," it said. The statement said that Vietnam's actions would not be possible without the support of the Soviet Union, and called on the Soviet Union "to use its influence to bring an end to the present conflict." "Moreover we urge them to join the efforts to reach a peaceful solution on the basis of the United Nations General Assembly resolution of November, 1979, which called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the creation of a genuinely independent and representative Khmer Government." Vietnam's actions also "severely disrupted humanitarian operations undertaken by the United Nations and other international relief agencies along the Thai-Khmer border aimed at alleviating the tragedy imposed on the Khmer people," the statement said. It expressed U.S. firm support for the international effort to minister to the desperate needs of the Khmer people, and applauded the cooperation of the Thai Government in this effort.

U.S. Weapons Sales

OW260219 Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Washington, June 25 (XINHUA)--The Pentagon has informed the U.S. Congress it intends to sell to Thailand 35 M48A5 tanks with communications equipment and machine guns at an estimated cost of 23.5 million dollars. The proposed sale will "enhance the balance of forces between Thailand and its potential adversaries" and will "contribute to the maintenance of regional stability and preservation of Thai independence in accordance with U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives," according to a Pentagon announcement. The offer is made at the request of the Government of Thailand which "is facing a potential threat of armed invasion by Vietnamese forces currently occupying neighboring Kampuchea," the announcement said. The United States provided 15 M48A5 tanks to Thailand during fiscal year 1979 and this proposed sale of 35 tanks is the total number the United States plans to sell to Thailand during fiscal year 1980. These tanks are to be delivered to Thailand later this year between September and December if Congress agrees to the sale within 30 days.

It was also announced that the Pentagon intends to sell 64.4 million dollars of ammunition to Jordan. Last week, during a visit to Washington by Jordan's King Husayn, it was disclosed that the United States agreed to sell Jordan 100 advanced tanks and would consider selling 100 more later.

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Thai Student Protest

OW251218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 25 (XINHUA)--Eighteen Thai student unions declared in a statement yesterday that "if Vietnam provoked Thailand again, we would take stronger measures to counter the provocative action." The statement denounced "the Vietnamese Government's insincerity in saying that it wanted friendship with Thailand" and expressed condolences on the death of Thai soldiers. It voiced support for the ASEAN resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea to open the way for the Kampuchean people to elect their own government. The statement was issued at a meeting, at which representatives of the 18 unions expressed a common view that the recent Vietnamese incursion into Thai territory was connected with the shooting of a Thai naval boat in the Mekong River ten days ago. The shooting, they said, had been perpetrated by Laotian troops with "foreign backing". The student unions comprise representatives from all the universities in the country.

Thai Press Criticism

OW260849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 26 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese incursion into Thailand posed a threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia, Thai newspapers point out in editorials today. This action is part of the Vietnamese plot to establish regional hegemonism, they add.

In an editorial entitled "Facing Up to the Facts," the Bangkok POST says that the recent incursion into Thai territory by Vietnamese forces should leave no doubt in the minds of the people that "Vietnam is not in the process of seeking peace but is, instead, trying to expand its influence and domination." The editorial of THAI RAT says, "The Thai people are getting ready to fight the aggressors in defence of their country." An editorial of TONG HUA YIT PAO says that the flagrant incursion into Thailand by Vietnamese troops has opened the eyes of the ASEAN leaders to the hypocritical and sinister features of the Hanoi authorities.

VODK Comment

OW260754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--Vietnam has mounted its massive military incursion into Thailand to experiment its strategy of military aggression and fathom Thailand's strength in defence, radio Democratic Kampuchea said today. Prior to the incursion, the radio observed, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had repeatedly stated in Malaysia and Thailand that Vietnamese troops would not intrude into Thai territory. At the time of the intrusion, Thach was making similar pledges in Jakarta. At the end of 1978, just before Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, Vietnamese officials were playing the same trick to dull other people's vigilance, denying any intention to invade Kampuchea. The radio said that the Vietnamese attack on Thailand is also aimed at testing the unity of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and reaction of the world. It said, "The Le Duan clique will never give up its strategy of regional expansion. As soon as it has enough strength, it will brazenly broaden its war of aggression." In face of the threat of Vietnamese regional expansionism, the Southeast Asian countries, ASEAN countries in particular, will surely consolidate their unity and warn the Le Duan clique against attacking other countries at will, the radio said.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN KUALA LUMPUR

Opening Session

OW251848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--The two-day ASEAN foreign ministers conference opened in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, today amid condemnation of the Vietnamese military intrusion into Thai territory, according to reports from Kuala Lumpur. Addressing the opening of the 13th annual meeting, Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn said, "This armed intrusion into Thai territory is an irresponsible and dangerous act." He also warned that this development "may have far reaching and serious consequences". The Malaysian prime minister pointed out that Vietnam's military intervention in Kampuchea was a threat to the peace and security of the region and a matter of grave and serious concern to Malaysia. He stressed that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was a violation of the sovereignty and integrity of a nation.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Rithauddeen, who chaired the meeting, said it was imperative that Vietnam should cease its armed incursions into Thai territory. He added, "It is evidence of the very fears and dangers that we have warned against, which is that the area of a conflict has a high probability of widening."

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told his counterparts of other member countries, "The wanton act committed by the Vietnamese troops is definitely premeditated and hence, to be condemned by all who share the conviction in justice and peace." The Thai foreign minister said Vietnam had resorted to the "intimidation tactics" on the fabricated pretext of "retaliation" against Thailand for its voluntary repatriation of refugees to Kampuchea.

Philippine Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Arturo Tolentin urged his colleagues to resist efforts by external powers to separate and alienate them from each other and to weaken ASEAN solidarity that has been built over a decade of ASEAN cooperation.

Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said the five ASEAN countries remained united in their common stand on Kampuchea. "We play different instruments but the same musical score. The common stand of ASEAN on the Kampuchean question has not changed and will not change...." "ASEAN has been unwavering in its rejection of the puppet Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh and its demand that Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea and that the Kampucheans be given the right to determine for themselves."

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja said the Vietnamese incursion into Thailand had cast serious doubts on the sincerity of Hanoi's repeated pledges on respecting its neighbour's borders. The Vietnamese invasion had created a dangerous and explosive situation.

Statement on SRV Aggression

OW251850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in a joint statement today condemned the Vietnamese aggression against Thailand and demanded that Hanoi desist from such acts of aggression, according to a report from Kuala Lumpur.

The statement said: "This irresponsible and dangerous act will have far-reaching and serious consequences and constitutes a grave and direct threat to the security of Thailand and the Southeast Asian region." It expressed ASEAN'S firm support and solidarity with the government and people of Thailand in maintaining independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and gave full support to the Thai Government's legitimate right to self-defence and to the measures taken at the United Nations.

It showed grave concern over the failure of the Vietnamese leaders to honour their repeated pledges to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. It said Vietnam's "latest acts of aggression against Thailand have undermined Vietnam's own credibility and have seriously undercut the trust and confidence which ASEAN has patiently attempted to forge with Vietnam".

Vietnam's attacks, it pointed out, would obstruct the voluntary repatriation of Kampuchean civilians which is being carried out with the cooperation of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees. It reaffirmed that it was the legitimate right of the Kampuchean people to return to their homeland to resume their livelihood.

The statement said that the foreign ministers of ASEAN nations reiterated their urgent request to the United Nations secretary-general for the stationing of a U.N. observer team on the Thai side of the Thai-Kampuchean border.

XINHUA Commentary

OW251915 Beijing XINHUA i English 1903 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Firm Support to ASEAN Statement"]

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) --The meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) issued a joint statement today strongly condemning Vietnam's aggression against Thailand. This is ASEAN'S powerful voice speaking out for justice in face of Vietnam's direct assault.

The Hanoi authorities' aggression and occupation of Kampuchea with the backing of the Soviet Union is a component part of the Soviet southward drive strategy. They would show themselves willing to further their aggression and expansion into ASEAN countries in line with the Soviet and their own strategic requirements once they believe that their occupation of Kampuchea is consolidated. Of late, the Vietnamese authorities have dispatched large numbers of troops to invade Thailand and continue to send reinforcements to the Thai-Kampuchean border for another possible invasion of Thailand. This fully demonstrates that Vietnam will not rest content with establishing domination in Indochina alone. It is with good grounds that ASEAN countries regard such Vietnamese acts as "a grave and direct threat to the security of the Southeast Asian region".

Vietnamese authorities' invasion of Thailand once again betrays their perfidious nature. They have repeatedly pledged to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of various Southeast Asian countries. However, no sooner had the recent sound of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's specific affirmation of "ensuring security on the Thai border" died out than the Vietnamese troops trampled on Thai soil and killed Thai people.

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Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila rightly pointed out in Kuala Lumpur yesterday that "The Vietnamese leaders cannot be trusted," and that "all these assurances are just sweet talk." Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister Rajaratnam pointed out: "They broke their word the same way their Prime Minister Pham Van Dong did when he visited ASEAN countries in 1978 and made promises about Vietnam's peaceful intentions, only to have these flouted by their invasion of Kampuchea shortly afterwards."

The ASEAN foreign ministers will discuss the Kampuchean and the Afghan problems with some Western and Asian countries after the current ministerial meeting. The gunshots along the Kampuchean-Thai border reminds people that the big and small hegemonists know no language other than that of arms. It is absolutely necessary for all the countries that are exposed to this threat to unite and deal with these hegemonists seriously.

Australia's Peacock Comments

OW260848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 26 (XINHUA)--Australia endorsed ASEAN's joint statement condemning the latest Vietnam's incursion into Thai territory and reaffirmed its recognition of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, said Andrew Peacock, Australian foreign minister, upon his arrival here last night. Mr Andrew Peacock came here to attend the two day post-conference dialogue with ASEAN.

He told correspondents here that his delegation would seek to discuss some essential elements on international issues which concerned Australia and this region, including the ASEAN Government's views on Kampuchea and Vietnam. Referring to the political development in Kampuchea, Mr Peacock agreed with the above mentioned joint statement issued by ASEAN standing committee here yesterday. He indicated that the Vietnamese incursion did appear to be well planned and co-ordinated and threatened Thailand's sovereignty and security. As for the recognition of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, he said that such a recognition had been bestowed by Australia before and there was no reason to change it.

NGUYEN CO THACH VISITS INDONESIA, THAILAND

Commentary on Jakarta Visit

HK261105 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 80 p 6

[Commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach Is at the End of His Rope"]

[Text] On the eve of the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach hurried to Jakarta. He resorted to all sorts of vicious tricks, combined harsh and mild measures and coupled threats with blandishments, trying to sow dissension in the ASEAN nations and distract people's attention from Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. However, things went contrary to the provocateurs' wish because they failed to accomplish their evil purpose. Therefore, Nguyen Co Thach resorted to rumor mongering to cover up the failure of his Jakarta trip. All this showed the quandary and helter-skelter nature of the Hanoi authorities.

At a press conference held in Jakarta, Nguyen Co Thach bragged about his "successful" trip to Indonesia, saying that there was "a most profound understanding" between Vietnam and Indonesia. He even told a lie that in his talks with the Indonesian foreign minister there emerged the common view that China was the main cause of the Kampuchean problem. If what Nguyen Co Thach said had been true, it would certainly have been a "successful" trip with "a most profound understanding" reached--because it would have meant Vietnam had succeeded in dragging Indonesia into its anti-China front simply through Nguyen Co Thach's glib tongue.

However, Nguyen Co Thach was in such a sorrowful plight that he forgot the simple truth that lies are always lame. Soon after he said this, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja exposed Nguyen Co Thach's tricks in a talk to the press the next day. Through ANTARA, the Indonesian foreign minister unequivocally denied that Vietnam and Indonesia had unanimously held that China was the main cause of the Kampuchean problem. AFP reports that what was revealed by the foreign ministers of the two countries in their talks showed that "instead of a common view, Indonesia and Vietnam took sharply contrasting stands" on the Kampuchean issue. This report tallies with facts. Like other ASEAN countries, Indonesia has upheld last year's UN resolution demanding the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and letting the Kampuchean people have the right to decide their own destiny. Just as the Indonesian foreign minister said, the ASEAN call on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea was a matter of principle. Nguyen Co Thach wants to play tricks on the matter of principle. He was asking for a rebuff when he forced his own stock anti-Chinese views on Indonesia.

After Nguyen Co Thach failed in his machinations to sow dissension within ASEAN, he was utterly discomfited and went so far as to attack Thailand, an ASEAN member, on Indonesian territory, which is also an ASEAN member. He energetically condemned Thailand for "following the United States" and "opposing Vietnam" and openly threatened Thailand with the following words: "If Vietnam wants to strike, it can easily strike blows at Thai territory." This is of course an undisguised threat and blackmail. However, is it not true that amid the curse, people can see more clearly that the Hanoi authorities are extremely unpopular within ASEAN?

Report on Bangkok Protests

OW260231 Beijing XINHUA in English 0112 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Bangkok, June 25 (XINHUA)--Over 500 students from 18 universities and colleges greeted Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's arrival with a demonstration in front of Don Muang Airport here this evening in protest against Vietnamese troops' incursion into Thailand.

Thach arrived here for a short stay after paying a visit to Indonesia. His trip to Thailand was reportedly planned before Vietnamese troops attacked Thai border areas on 23rd. There were no Thai officials at the airport to greet him and the Thai Government has not announced that there will be any meeting between him and the Thai leaders.

The demonstrators had gathered at the airport more than one hour earlier than Thach's arrival. They carried with them posters and banners reading, "Nguyen Co Thach--A Political Fox, Go Back to Your Dad (USSR)"; "We Are Determined To Defend Every Inch of our Territory"; "Vietnam Must Bear Full Responsibility for its Invasion"; and "Stop Intervention in Kampuchea".

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A student representative said at the gathering, "We oppose Vietnamese violations of the Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity. The aggressive Vietnamese actions have undermined the security of Thailand and peace and stability in the region."

A statement issued by these students declared support for the ASEAN demands that foreign troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea at once and the Kampuchean people be left to solve their own problems. The statement also appealed to the whole Thai people to join their government in the struggle against Vietnamese aggression.

More than 40 members of parliament went to the airport to express their great indignation by questioning the Vietnamese foreign minister about the Vietnamese invasion. However, Thach deliberately ignored the facts and tried every means to deny the invasion. He asserted that "Vietnamese troops have never crossed into Thailand" and that "we don't know whose territory it is since the boundary is not clear." One member of parliament immediately refuted Thach's allegations and pointed out that there are Thai villages with Thai inhabitants in the areas invaded by Vietnamese troops. He asked Thach how he could deny the Vietnamese troops' incursion since more than 70 Vietnamese soldiers' bodies had been found and a large quantity of Vietnamese weapons and goods captured in these areas.

When Thach claimed that Thailand is a friend of Vietnam and he had come to Bangkok to meet some friends, the Thai member of parliament firmly replied, "Vietnam always says one thing and does another. We don't want this kind of friends." Finding himself bested in argument, Thach dared not even meet the demonstrating students and sneaked away by a back door at the airport. After Thach's departure from the airport, the members of parliament and students held a meeting in front of the airport building and declared that they will take further actions in protest against Vietnamese aggression.

VICE CHAIRMAN ULANHU MEETS THAI BUDDHIST MONKS

OW241610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)--A visiting delegation of Buddhist monks from Thailand met and had a cordial conversation here today with Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The leader of the delegation is the reverend Phra Dhamma Thaja Munee. After the meeting, Ulanhu and the Thai guests attended a banquet hosted by the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council. Present on both occasions were Liu Lantao, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Zhang Zhiyi, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee; Xiao Xianfa, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs; and Zhao Puchu, acting president of the Buddhist Association of China. The delegation will shortly leave here for home.

VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS HONG KONG EDITOR

OW251806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo this afternoon met with Mr. Chen Mojun, editor-in-chief of the Hong Kong weekly ECONOMIC REPORTER and general manager of the Economic Information and Consultancy Company. Xue Muqiao, leading Chinese economist, attended the meeting.

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DENG YINGCHAO ARRIVES IN URUMQI FROM EUROPE

OW201208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Urumqi, June 20 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress led by Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, returned to China today after visiting France and the European Parliament. The delegation was greeted at the airport by party and government leaders of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1213 GMT 20 June 80 identifies the following as those meeting the arrival of Deng Yingchao at Urumqi airport: "Party and government leaders of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Ismail Amat Song Zhihe, Huang Luobin, and Han Jincao; adviser Zhang Shigong of the regional CCP Committee; and responsible persons of the Urumqi PLA units Xiao Quanfu and Tan Youlin."]

The delegation is scheduled to have a short stay here before flying on to Beijing.

AFP: PRC READY TO INVITE MITTERAND FOR VISIT

OW231032 Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (AFP)--The Chinese authorities are ready to invite French Socialist Party First Secretary Francois Mitterand to come to China. Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang told Yugoslav journalists here today that if Mr Mitterand wanted to go to China "he would be willingly invited".

But Mr Hu did not mention French Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais, the Yugoslav journalists said.

Mr Hu confirmed that Spanish Communist Party Secretary General Santiago Carrillo would be invited to China, adding, "It is only a question of time".

The Chinese leaders just recently started to resume ties with West European communists when Italian Communist Party Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer visited China. Beijing had for a long time attacked Western European communists for being strict followers of the line laid down by the Soviet Union. When Mr Berlinguer visited China, Chinese leaders made it clear that they considered the Italian Communist Party had shown itself to be independent of Moscow. They do not think the same of Mr Marchais, observers noted.

HUANG HUA IN FRANCE FOR VISIT

For French reportage on Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit to France, see the France section of the 23 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

XINHUA ROUNDS UP MIDDLE EAST PEACE EFFORTS

OW231921 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 23 Jun 80

[By XINHUA correspondent: "Middle East Round Up: Efforts In Spite of Difficulties"]

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA)--The latest developments in the international situation, especially the Soviet southward drive, have compelled the parties concerned to do their best to seek for a final peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, though an immediate comprehensive solution is not yet in sight.

Not long ago, Saudi Arabian Crown Prince and Prime Minister Fahd, Moroccan King Hassan II and Jordanian King Husayn put forward their proposals for peace in the Middle East. In April, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), for the first time in its history, sent three high-ranking delegations to Europe with a five-point plan for peace in the Middle East. The plan suggested that Israel should withdraw to the border before the war of 1967; the area occupied by Israel should be placed under the control of the United Nations; the Palestinian people should elect their own government through a UN-organized referendum; and a state of Palestine should be established in the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

The change in the attitude of the Arab countries demonstrates that on the basis of the principles of checking Israeli expansion and aggression and recovering the Arab land, they are seeking a just settlement of the Middle East problem to maintain stability in this strategically important area and prevent further Soviet intervention.

Seeing the Soviets advancing on the oil-producing area and the sea route in the gulf and the negotiations between Egypt, Israel and the United States falling continuously into a deadlock, West European countries have come out with a "European proposal" for peace in the Middle East so as to defend their own interests. Since the beginning of the year, leaders and important government officials of West European countries have been visiting the Middle East and gulf countries. French President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to six Arab countries drew special attention in the world. The leaders of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the PLO and Israel were also invited to visit West European countries.

EEC's June Venice conference issued a statement on the Middle East, calling for recognition of the rights of all countries, including Israel, to existence and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Palestinian people should enjoy the right to full self-determination, it said. In comparison with previous EEC statements, this one represents a big step forward. However, as a compromise with the United States, the tone of the statement is not as firm as expected. For instance, there are no explicit terms about recognizing the Palestinian people's right to establish a state of their own. Instead of saying that the PLO should take part in the negotiations, it stated that the PLO should have its association with the negotiations.

Owing to Israel's stubborn attitude, the twelve-round and one-year-old negotiations between Egypt, Israel and the United States on Palestinian autonomy did not bear any fruit. The Israeli authorities refused to withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and return East Jerusalem. They also opposed the establishment of a state of Palestine. While the negotiations were going on they stepped up expansion, built more Jewish settlements and declared Jerusalem to be Israel's permanent capital. Not long ago, some Palestinian leaders on the West Bank were even assassinated. It seems that Israel will not change its obstinate position before the United States exerts pressure on it.

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Since U.S. President Carter came to power, he has attached importance to the Middle East problem and regarded it as one of his foreign affairs priorities. He personally made reconciliation between Egypt and Israel and urged them to continue their negotiations on the Palestine problem. Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the U.S. authorities have found it necessary to improve U.S.-Arab relations so as to guarantee their own interests in the Middle East. To this end, they decided that the Middle East problem, with the Palestine problem as the crux, should be solved.

However, the Carter administration has been vacillating on the Palestine problem and is inconsistent in its policy toward the PLO. Succumbing to the pressure of some forces at home, the White House has been biased towards and appeased Israel. It also warned West European countries more than once that they must not interfere in the peaceful process in the Middle East as provided in the Camp David accord. Such a passive approach has discouraged most of the Arab countries and the PLO.

Egypt, Israel and the United States decided to resume the negotiations in Washington on July 2. However, no substantial progress can be expected from them as Israel has declared that it will not change its position while the United States is preoccupied with the presidential election. Considering that the Soviet Union regards the Middle East as its next target for expansion, people wonder who after all will stand to gain from a delayed settlement of the Middle East problem.

BANI-SADR ORDERS DISSOLUTION OF ILLEGAL GROUPS

OW211224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 21 (XINHUA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr yesterday ordered the dissolution of all illegal and unauthorized armed groups attached to the Iranian courts and city revolutionary tribunals. Addressing a large gathering in Qazvin, he said that the order would come into force from today.

Under the Iranian Constitution, Bani-Sadr noted, the courts were not allowed to have their own forces. He said that Khomeini had also issued a decree earlier saying the maintenance of such forces was illegal. He said that these forces were operating illegally. They have been observed misbehaving with prisoners and torturing them in jails. He decided to establish the authority of the central government as a first priority when he was empowered to control the armed forces, the president stressed.

YAR BANKING DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

Meets With Yao Yilin

OW201512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin this evening met with Ali Almuseif, general manager of the central bank of the Yemen Arab Republic and Omar S. Bazara, foreign department manager of the bank. They had a friendly conversation.

Present on the occasion were Geng Daoming, vice-president of the People's Bank of China, Cui Tingxu, vice-president of the Bank of China, and Ahmed Gubran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Yemen Arab Republic here.

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Signed Repayment Accord

OW220724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA)--Ali Almuseif, general manager of the central bank of the Yemen Arab Republic, and his party left here today for home. They were seen off at the airport by Geng Daoming, vice-president of the People's Bank of China. Earlier, on behalf of their respective banks, Ali Almuseif and Geng Daoming signed an agreement on the repayment by Yemen on Chinese loans. The Yemeni guests arrived in China on June 17 at the invitation of Li Baohua, president of the People's Bank of China.

BOTSWANA PARTY DELEGATION MAKING VISIT

Welcome by Ji Pengfei

OW241602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)--The first delegation to China from the Botswana Democratic Party arrived here by air this afternoon. The group is led by Quett K.J. Masire, secretary general of the party and vice-president of the Republic of Botswana. The purpose of the delegation's visit to China is to establish friendly relations with the Communist Party of China and exchange experience in economic construction. The distinguished guests were greeted at the airport by Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department.

Dined by Li Xiannian

OW241919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier, met and hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation from the Botswana Democratic Party led by Dr Quett Masire, secretary general of the party and vice-president of the Republic of Botswana. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1712 GMT on 24 June adds: Li Xiannian and Masire drank toasts at the banquet, held in a friendly atmosphere.] The delegation arrived here this afternoon.

In his speech, Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian paid tribute to the people of Botswana, who under the leadership of President Seretse Khama and the BDP had made unremitting efforts in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, bringing about national harmony and had won remarkable successes in speeding up the growth of the national economy and improving the people's livelihood as well as in other fields. Vice-Chairman Li acclaimed the people of Botswana, who surrounded by white racist regimes, had rendered resolute support to the people of southern Africa in their struggle for national liberation and made positive contributions to the victory of the Zimbabwean people's struggle for national independence.

"At present, the people in Namibia and Azania are waging arduous and heroic struggles against the racism of South Africa and for national liberation. The Chinese people will consistently stand by the side of the people of Botswana and the peoples of the other African countries and firmly support the just cause for the total liberation of southern Africa. We are confident that no force on earth can stop the forward march of the southern African people. By strengthening their unity and persisting in struggle, the great African people will certainly win independence and liberation on the entire African Continent," Li Xiannian said.

He noted that since the visit of President Seretse Khama to China, the friendship and cooperation between China and Botswana had yielded good results. The current visit of the BDP delegation led by Masire in person, he said, signified a good beginning for the establishment and development of friendly contact between the two parties. "During your stay, we shall exchange views and experiences on matters of common concern on the basis of independence, equality and mutual respect. This will help promote mutual understanding and further strengthen friendly relations and cooperation in the common cause of our two parties, two countries and two peoples," he concluded.

In his speech, Dr Masire said that Botswana cherished understanding and friendship with China and there existed very close and friendly relations between the two countries. As a frontline state, he said, Botswana supported the just struggle of the oppressed people of southern Africa. He thanked the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Government and people for their support to the liberation struggle of the African people as a whole.

Referring to world affairs, Dr Masire said: "Botswana is concerned about the development of international situation and as a non-aligned country it supports the resolution of international problems by peaceful means. A threat to peace in any part of the world in the present era also threatens the stability of other areas of the world," he added. He described President Khama's China visit four years ago as a milestone in Botswana-China friendship. He said that he would exchange experience and views with the Chinese Party on a number of issues of common interest.

Present on the occasion were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Gu Ming, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Liu Peizhi, vice-minister of agriculture; Wang Lanxi, vice-minister of culture; and Liu Weiming, secretary of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China.

Holds Talks With Ji Pengfei

0W251244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--Talks were held here this morning between Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Dr Quett Masire, secretary general of the Botswana Democratic Party and vice-president of the Republic of Botswana.

In their talks, the first official contact between the Communist Party of China and the Botswana Democratic Party, Ji Pengfei and Dr Masire briefed each other on the situation of their own parties, and discussed the establishment and development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties. They stressed the importance of the party's leadership over the entire people in economic construction.

Ji Pengfei gave the Botswana guests an account of the changes in China's domestic situation since Botswana President Seretse Khama's visit to China in 1976, and the CCP's principles and policies for China's modernization programme. Dr Masire described achievements gained by the people of Botswana under the leadership of the Botswana Democratic Party since Botswana gained independence in 1966. He expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between Botswana and China. The two sides also exchanged views on international issues of common interest.

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Taking part in the talks was G. U. S. Matlhaphiri, secretary general of the Youth League of the Botswana Democratic Party and assistant minister of agriculture, a member of the delegation led by Dr Masire. Also present was Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

Received By Hua Guofeng

OW251817 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this afternoon with the Botswana Democratic Party delegation led by Dr Quett Masire, secretary general of the party and vice-president of the Republic of Botswana.

Recalling President Seretse Khama's visit to China in 1976, Chairman Hua said: "Since his visit relations between China and Botswana have developed steadily. The current visit by the delegation led by Dr Masire will contribute to the development of relations between the two parties." Chairman Hua praised Botswana for following a foreign policy of independence and non-alignment and for its position of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. He spoke highly of the contributions made by the Democratic Party, the government and the people of Botswana in supporting the struggle of the people in southern Africa for national liberation. Chairman Hua said he wished Botswana prosperity under the leadership of President Khama and the Democratic Party.

Conveying President Khama's warm regards to Chairman Hua, Dr Masire said President Khama "still has happy memories of his China visit." Dr Masire said he was satisfied with the existing relations between Botswana and China.

Chairman Hua had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Botswana guests on the situation in southern Africa and the struggle waged by the people there for liberation.

Present at the meeting was Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

SUDANESE AMBASSADOR COMPLETES ASSIGNMENT

Meets Chen Muhua

OW241505 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met here this afternoon with Mubarak Uthman Rahamah, Sudanese ambassador to China, who is leaving here for home at the end of his term of office.

Visits Ulanhu

OW260718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with Mr Mubarak Uthman Rahmah, Sudanese ambassador to China, who is leaving China at the end of his term of office here. At the meeting, Ulanhu paid tribute to the ambassador for the contributions he had made during his four years' stay here to the development of friendship and cooperation between the people of China and the Sudan.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

K1

BEIJING RADIO SUGGESTS INCREASING PRC-TAIWAN TRADE TIES

OW251432 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Station commentary: "The Taiwan Economy Is Anything But Reassuring"]

[Text] According to Taiwan newspaper reports, the Taiwan economy has apparently weakened the beginning of this year. The Taiwan authorities have repeatedly held meetings to deal with the problem.

The papers hold that Taiwan's economy has now gradually fallen because of serious recession and inflation. One of the characteristics of Taiwan's economy is that its growth continually slows. Taiwan's economy has been slackening for 5 consecutive quarters. Taiwan's industrial growth rate this past April declined to 7.7 percent from 10.8 percent in the corresponding period last year. Another characteristic is that commodity prices have soared by great margins. With production costs increasing, sales have decreased.

Since the beginning of this year, commodity prices in Taiwan have soared by the greatest margin in the past 5 years. Soaring commodity prices have resulted in a sharp increase in the costs of Taiwan's industrial production. Taiwan has suffered from trade deficits because of its soaring commodity prices, sharply increased production costs, weakened export competitiveness and increased imports. The trade deficit is also one characteristic of Taiwan's slackening economy.

Since Taiwan's economy is anything but reassuring, industrialists and businessmen are pessimistic about making profits with new investments. Accordingly, they have cut down their investments.

Taiwan's papers say that this has much to do with the internal and external depression of Taiwan's economy over the past year. The root cause of the recession lies in Taiwan's economy being congenitally deficient and short of readjustment efforts. Therefore, it has strong weaknesses and is too dependent, so it cannot weather an international storm.

The so-called congenital deficiency of Taiwan's economy means that the island is short of natural resources and raw materials and that the motive power of its industry and major industrial raw materials depend on imports. By insufficiency of readjustment efforts, we mean that the island's foreign market is small and subject to the boom of foreign economy. Overdependence on trade with particular countries does not provide it with a solid basis.

Taiwan's GONGSHANG SHIBAO reported: Because of the recession in the U.S. economy, Taiwan faces a threat in its exports to the U.S. Taiwan is in a very poor position to export goods to Japan, because the Japanese yen fluctuates greatly. Nor is Taiwan able to open an export market in Europe, because requirements on imports are rather strict.

Thus, what is the way out for Taiwan's economy? Economic circles and some people of insight in Taiwan have talked about this for a long time. They hold that the only way to get over the adversity is to trade with the mainland of the motherland, develop trade relations and help supply each other's needs. The people in Taiwan's economic circles are pleased with the mainland government's policy for establishing trade relations, exchanging postal communications and opening navigation and air traffic with Taiwan. They are also happy with the greatly increased trade volume between the mainland of the motherland and Taiwan via Hong Kong over the past year. Moreover, they hope that all quarters can make joint efforts to establish direct trade relations more favorable to both sides.

DENG YINGCHAO VISITS XINJIANG, STRESSES NATIONALITY WORK

OW250901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Urumqi, 24 Jun--Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, visited the Shihezi agricultural-industrial joint enterprise in Xinjiang on 23 June. On meeting the workers and office staff of various nationalities, she said: In studying the documents of the symposium on the work in Xizang sponsored by the CCP Central Committee, it is essential to pay attention to linking the study with the reality in Xinjiang, to study whatever corresponds to the reality in Xinjiang and not to copy mechanically. It is essential to improve our nationality work and to make great efforts in further building this region together with the people of the various nationalities and in further promoting the unity among them.

Comrade Deng Yingchao came to Shihezi together with Wang Feng, Tian Bao, Tian Fuda and Zeng Tao after winding up her visits to France and the European Parliament as head of the Chinese NPC delegation. Accompanied by Ismail Amat, secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional people's government, they joyfully visited the factories, farms and kindergartens of the enterprise.

After touring the processing workshop and products exhibition room of the Shihezi "1 August" Woolen Textile Mill on the morning of 23 June, Comrade Deng Yingchao met with thousands of its workers and office staff at a shady place in the mill. She said: "Today I feel particularly glad to visit this place. I have heard that there are people of three or four nationalities at your mill, and thus first of all we should talk about unity among the people of various nationalities. I am of Han nationality. In Chinese history we Han people suppressed and exploited the people of minority nationalities for thousands of years. This is a historical fact. At present we Han people should be held responsible if our nationality work is not done well, and the upper level units should be held responsible if the regional nationality work is not done well. Our party Central Committee has established a Secretariat, which has promptly grasped the work in Xizang."

Comrade Deng Yingchao said: "Xinjiang is situated on the frontier and is responsible for the defense of the motherland. In defending the frontier well, the most fundamental guarantee is to strive, under the leadership of party committees, to strengthen unity and to eliminate factionalism and the pernicious influence of the gang of four. You are members of the working class, and the working class is an advanced class. I hope you will play an advanced exemplary role and will make still greater achievements."

During the visit, Comrade Deng Yingchao also met with advanced and model personages of various nationalities on the industry-communications and agricultural-pastoral fronts of the enterprise. On the morning of 24 June, Comrade Deng Yingchao and others visited the former Urumqi office of the 8th Route Army in Xinjiang and the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs of Urumqi Municipality.

BEIJING MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR PAN GUANGDAN

OW260419 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun--A memorial meeting was recently held in Beijing for Comrade Pan Guangdan, member of the second, third and fourth CPPCC National Committees, Standing Committee member of the first and second Central Committees of the China Democratic League, member of the Third Central Committee of the China Democratic League and professor of the Central Institute of Nationalities.

Under persecution by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," Professor Pan Guangdan unfortunately died in Beijing on 10 June 1967 at the age of 68. Wreaths were sent from Ulanhu, Shi Liang, Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Li Weihan and Hu Yuzhi as well as from the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the China Democratic League Central Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Education and other units. Shi Liang, Hu Yuzhi and members and alternate members of the China Democratic League Central Committee in Beijing, responsible persons of departments concerned and representatives of the Central Institute of Nationalities, other universities and colleges and the masses--300 people in all--attended the memorial meeting.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Hu Jiabin, vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. Zong Qun, acting secretary of the party committee and vice president of the Central Institute of Nationalities, delivered the memorial speech. He said: After he returned to China upon completion of his studies in the United States in 1926, professor Pan Guangdan successively served as dean of studies of Wusong Political University, president of the college of arts of the Shanghai Guanghua University and concurrently professor of Guanghua, Daxia, Hujiang [Shanghai], Dongwu [Soochow], Jinan and Fudan universities. From 1934 through 1946, he served as professor, department head, dean of studies, secretary general, library director and so forth at Qinghua and Xian Lianhe universities.

He said: Professor Pan Guangdan supported the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and socialism, ardently loved the motherland and worked hard for progress. He read extensively, studied assiduously and dedicated himself to education. After liberation, he worked especially hard in teaching and scientific research work, trained quite a number of capable people in sociology, ethnology and other fields and contributed to developing national education in our country.

GAO YANG, OTHERS OBSERVE BEIJING FARM MACHINE DEMONSTRATION

OW241045 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Summary] An on-the-spot demonstration of wheat harvesting by using agricultural machinery manufactured in China was held on 21 June at the Nanjiao farm in Beijing. A large crowd watched the demonstration in a vast wheat field. "Among those who watched the demonstration were leaders of the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery and the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation Comrades Yang Ligong, Gao Yang and Zhao Fan; Comrade (Wang Jinming) of the municipal office in charge of agriculture; and comrades of the municipal bureaus of state farms and agricultural machinery and other departments concerned."

All keenly watched the demonstration of China's newly designed and manufactured combine harvester, straw collecting and compressing machinery and hay-transporting vehicle. The Ministry of Agricultural Machinery and the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation attach great importance to the mechanization of wheat harvesting. While importing foreign farm machinery, the ministries have also given much attention to designing and manufacturing farm machinery in China. "Gao Yang, minister of state farms and land reclamation, disclosed that in order to complete the heavy task of summer harvesting in good time and to overcome the problems caused by damage to summer crops, the departments of state farms and land reclamation are planning to accomplish summer harvesting by systematically using agricultural machinery."

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RENMIN RIBAO CALLS ON CCP MEMBERS TO SPEAK TRUTH

HK241110 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 80 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's article: "Communist Party Members Must Speak the Truth"]

[Text] We communists are dialectical materialists. Seeking truth from facts is the fundamental requirement of our party's ideological line and of our party's long-standing fine work style. To persist in speaking the truth and not lies is an issue involving the Communist Party members' political character. The "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" have listed "speaking the truth and matching words with deeds" as one of the party rules and regulations to be strictly observed by comrades of the whole party. This is important both for properly building the party and achieving the four modernizations.

It is a rule and tradition of the party that Communist Party members must speak the truth. Our party has always taught party members to speak the truth, do things honestly and be honest people. Comrade Mao Zedong said: The Communist Party "lives off seeking truth from facts." The party constitution adopted by the eighth party congress specially provides an article on the party members' obligations: "Be faithful and honest to the party and do not withhold and distort the facts and the actual state of affairs." The party Central Committee has many times provided and reiterated "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention for the cadres of the party and government" and also clearly provided that it is necessary to "report the actual situation." The party members have done so for a long time, and the party has enjoyed lofty prestige among the masses.

However, this fine tradition of the party was seriously ravaged twice over the past 2 decades. The first took place in the late 1950's and early 1960's. Owing to our overeagerness for success in guiding economic work, we unrealistically went after high quotas without considering the objective possibility, thereby giving rise to the style of exaggeration. This "style of exaggeration," plus "giving arbitrary and impracticable directions" and "communist wind," seriously frustrated our economic construction. The second time took place during the Great Cultural Revolution. During that period, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their company upheld the reactionary political philosophy that "there is no honesty in political struggles" and that "no great tasks can be accomplished without telling lies." Under their influence, the unhealthy tendency of telling lies, making false reports, creating false scenes, faking models, concocting false history and writing false news reports became rampant. For 10 years, lies inundated our party and the political, economic, cultural and other social sectors. The party's work style of seeking truth from facts was seriously undermined. The party's prestige was greatly tarnished and the socialist cause suffered unprecedented devastation. We must point out here that this paper played a very bad role in fueling that "wind of exaggeration" in the late 1950's and early 1960's because Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and company unsurped the leadership over this paper during the Cultural Revolution, RENMIN RIBAO carried packs of lies that caused untold trouble to the whole country.

Since smashing the "gang of four," particularly after the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has resolutely revived the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts and has gradually halted the disgusting practice of telling lies. The 3d, 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee were meetings of speaking the truth and doing practical work, and they made a good start for the party. Today the number of those people who tell lies "justly" and who think telling lies is an honor and not a shame has been greatly reduced. However, the tendency of telling lies has not yet totally vanished and is still very serious in some units. [paragraph continues]

This tendency is not only evident in daily work, but some people have exaggerated their achievements, glossed over defects, practiced fraud, deceived their superiors and deluded their subordinates. This tendency is not only evident in implementation of policies, in economic readjustment and in following financial and economic regulations, but some people have withheld or blocked the passage of the actual situation. This tendency is also evident in writing news reports; for example, false reports have often appeared in this paper. It is also particularly pronounced in the attitude of leaders of some areas and units toward history and the current situation.

So far these leaders have not shown any intention to seek truth from facts. Although they clearly did many ultraleftist things for a long time, they consider the word "left" a taboo while reviewing their experience and lessons. Although many problems, even serious ones, still exist in their current work, they insist on boasting about their achievements and how they have been consistently correct. These comrades continue to conceal their faults for fear of criticism. While these comrades are afraid to speak the truth themselves, they also influence their subordinates and keep them from pointing out the problems in work and from putting forward constructive opinions on how to deal with future problems. More often than not, such comrades like to brag and insist on doing what cannot possibly be accomplished in a short time because of subjective and objective conditions. In fact, what they are doing is also a lie because it cannot be realized. Even those who lie have no intention to realize what they have said. We can see then that it is imperative for the party Central Committee to reiterate now that all Communist Party members must speak the truth. If lies are not stopped, the party's work style cannot be rectified. No matter what the area or unit, if its lies and big, empty talk are not resolutely eliminated, its efforts to realize the four modernizations will be beset with numerous difficulties.

Speaking the truth involves two requirements. One is to reflect on the actual situation, that is, to respect facts and to reflect the actual conditions truthfully. One cannot be interpreted as two, or good interpreted as bad, or vice versa. If the people have any opinions on, or demands from, the party and the government, these should be aired truthfully. Only thus can the leading organizations at all levels understand the actual situation and formulate the correct principles and plans accordingly. The previous popular practice of making reports pander to the intentions of leaders must be completely eradicated. Respecting facts also includes respecting history. If we cannot approach history as it really is, we cannot possibly sum up its genuine experiences and lessons and we will repeat the same old mistakes in the future. We have endured much suffering in this respect and we must not forget our past lessons.

The other requirement of speaking the truth is not to conceal our viewpoints. We must tell the party what is really on our minds instead of saying things against our conscience. This is essential for perfecting party life. Communist Party members who regard the interests of the revolution as their life must be openhearted and open and aboveboard. If they have any opinions concerning the party's policies, work and leadership, they must speak out sincerely on an appropriate occasion. Only when the broad masses of party members dare to raise questions, air their views and criticize shortcomings can inner-party democracy be carried forward and party life invigorated, and can the party leaders pool the wisdom of all party members and make fewer mistakes. To be equivocal and to compromise on questions of principle is not a responsible attitude toward the party and the people. To act according to the leaders' liking and to always "lean to one side" will only encourage the practice of "whatever I say goes." We all deeply realize how such a practice has jeopardized party life and work. About 130 years ago, Marx and Engels said in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party": "Communist Party members disdain to conceal their own views and intentions." This sentence should still be our motto today.

To speak the truth and not lies is the basic requirement for Communist Party members, but it is not easy to meet this requirement at all times and under all circumstances. Generally speaking, it is easier to speak the truth when party life is relatively normal than when it is not. However, it is precisely when party life is abnormal that the party members are particularly needed to uphold the truth and principles and to dare to speak the truth, rather than to bend before power and authority and to go along with the trend. This is a stringent test of a Communist Party member's party spirit. History over the past 20 years and more has shown that many of our outstanding party members, including high-ranking leading cadres and ordinary party members like Zhang Zhixin, have been able to stand such a test. However, many party members have been unable to stand this test and this is a profound lesson. Although our party life is now increasingly being normalized, abnormalities in inner-party life still exist to varying degrees in some areas and units. Some people in the party still dislike truth and even make people who speak the truth wait for an assignment, make things hard for them by abusing their power or openly suppress them. Therefore, every party member must still be prepared to stand the test. On questions of principles, questions which have an important bearing on the party and the people's interests and important questions such as correctly summing up historical experiences and properly carrying out the four modernizations, party members must come forward and dare to speak the truth.

To foster the practice of speaking the truth in the whole party, it is not only necessary for all party members to speak the truth but also necessary for all leading organizations and cadres to listen to the truth. The key issue is that the leading organizations and all leading cadres, especially higher leading organizations and senior cadres, must set an example in seeking truth from facts. We must realize that the broad masses of party members are willing to speak the truth. The reason some people have told lies, aside from their personal problems, is closely related to the leading cadres' unhealthy thinking and work style. As the saying goes: "If those in the higher positions have certain preferences, those in the lower positions will certainly follow suit." If you hanker after high indexes, those in the lower positions will often make false reports on output. If you like good news, those in the lower positions will often not report bad news. If you like to listen to what pleases you, those in the lower positions will often do everything to please you and follow your cue. Therefore, leading cadres must encourage low-level cadres to speak what is on their minds and allow them to put forward different opinions. It does not matter if they speak incorrectly. It is essential to adhere to the three-nots mentality. Some leaders say so orally but actually will not listen to differing opinions and are unhappy when they hear them. This proves that it is not true or even partly true that they want to listen to the truth. This attitude should be corrected. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said that leading cadres must be good at listening to complaints. This is very correct because complaints often contain the truth which people want to speak but dare not or are unwilling to speak. We do not advocate making complaints behind people's backs, but leading cadres must not burn with anger and must be good at analyzing complaints so they can understand the actual situation and improve their work.

To create an atmosphere of speaking the truth in the whole party, we must adopt correct policies and be impartial in meting out rewards and punishments. Over the past several years, those who spoke the truth suffered, those who told lies were promoted and those who distinguished themselves in making trouble, bragging and being sycophantic were given official posts. Such a practice of reversing right and wrong and honor and shame was an important reason that telling lies was so popular. It is now time to resolutely rectify this phenomenon. It is a matter of course that every party member must speak and do things honestly. They should not consider the question of whether they themselves suffer. [paragraph continues]

Organizations and upper levels must not make such comrades suffer grievances and must enthusiastically encourage comrades who speak the truth. They must not dampen their activism in speaking the truth even if some of their words are inappropriate. They must trust, support and encourage them. The party's discipline inspection organizations in particular must be responsible for protecting those comrades who dare to speak the truth from attack and retaliation. The party organizations must never put in important positions those who like to tell lies; instead, they must criticize and educate them and, in serious cases, punish them. All the honors, high positions and awards obtained through fraud must be nullified or recalled. Letting those liars retain their benefits is tantamount to encouraging people to tell lies. Only when a clear demarcation is drawn between right and wrong, merits and demerits and awards and punishments can integrity be fostered and evil practices thwarted.

It is not easy to foster a good practice, but quite easy to destroy one. To revive the practice of honesty to what it was during the revolutionary war period and the early period of national liberation, resolute struggle must still be waged in the whole party from higher to lower levels. Every upright party member must strive to achieve this goal. We must focus our attention on the problem of speaking the truth and not telling lies, do a better job in rectifying the party work style and then continue to rectify the general mood of society.

RENMIN RIBAO CITES WAYS TO SOCIALIST PRODUCTION AIMS

HK250428 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by Dong Fureng: "Several Questions on Realizing the Goal of Socialist Production"]

[Text] The objective law of socialist economy is to develop socialist production in order to satisfy the increasing material and cultural needs of the people. However, while carrying out national economic readjustments and reforms, we understand more and more deeply that not all developments in production can naturally fully satisfy the needs of the people. When we study the issue of socialist production aims, besides the several problems concerning the aims themselves, we should put emphasis on under what conditions and by what kinds of mechanism can socialist production more fully satisfy the needs of the people. We should also study the past to find out the reasons why socialist production cannot achieve the aim of satisfying the needs of the people. If we consider things from this viewpoint, several important issues of both theoretical and practical significance should be discussed. In the following paragraphs I shall discuss several aspects.

That China's socialist production cannot fully satisfy the needs of the people is closely related to the problems existing in the form of ownership of the means of production. If the needs of the people are to be fully satisfied on the basis of production development, socialist public ownership must be perfected. However, from past experience we know that only through a form of socialist public ownership which suits the situation of the productive forces can socialist production achieve speedy development. Considering the actual situation of China, because the productive forces are still relatively backward, the situation of productive forces is extremely unbalanced between different departments, districts and production units, and there exist great differences in the standard of administrative levels. In this situation, it is impossible for us to achieve in a short time a form of socialist public ownership which links the direct producers with the means of production within the scope of the entire society, and becomes a unique, all-embracing one. Instead, we should establish and develop multiple socialist ownership forms. This means that besides public ownership economy, not only in rural areas but also in cities and towns, we should establish and develop various collective ownership economies and various economic forms and management methods of public ownership joint management. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, under the condition that socialist public ownership is the leading factor and dominant feature, some individual ownership economy should be kept as a supplement to the socialist public ownership economy. Only with this structure of ownership of the means of production which suits the situation of productive forces can the productive forces of all administrative levels achieve speedy development. We did not study this well in the past. We disregarded the above actual situation of productive forces and incorrectly thought that the bigger the scale of socialist ownership of the economy the better, the higher the level of socialization the better, the higher the percentage of socialization the better, and the greater the proportion of ownership by the whole people the better. Under such misleading guidance, we did erroneous things over the issue of ownership, for example: almost all business and catering trade in cities "made the transition" from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people and most of the individual economy was cut down. The result of this was that the economy of socialist ownership by the whole people was expanded, however production development was affected, and there was difficulty in satisfying the needs of the people. Considering the networks and points of commerce in the cities and towns alone, all at once there was a decrease of almost 80 percent, which brought great inconvenience to the life of the people. In the rural areas of our country, the results of disregarding the situation of the productive forces and the needs of the people, pursuing great and public ownership of the means of production, and abolishing private plots and household sideline production are well known to all of us. From this we can see: to better achieve the socialist production aims, we should start from the actual situation of the productive forces in China, and put emphasis on developments which are beneficial to social productive forces and which satisfy the needs of the people. We should seriously and prudently study and solve the problems in the structure of ownership of the means of production in our country. In some aspects of ownership, we should be more flexible and lively and should not impose uniformity.

In light of our country's many years of practice, there are also reasons in the economic system why socialist production cannot achieve its aims well. For example, under the original system, the enterprises did not have rights of self-management over personnel, finance, production and marketing; everything had to follow the order and decision of the higher authority of the administrative organization. In this situation, the enterprises could not even produce things to suit the needs of the people. Moreover, the enterprises did not need to consider whether production satisfied needs or not, or whether they could satisfy the consumers' needs. Products not permitted by the authorities were not produced, no matter how essential they were. Whatever the authorities ordered was produced, no matter whether it was useful or not, because in any case there was the state monopoly for purchase and marketing by the materials and commerce departments. It was also difficult for the materials and commerce departments to organize goods sources according to needs. Another example: under the original economic system, the market played no regulating role and the production of enterprises was carried out according to the command-style plans of the central authorities. Not to mention the fact that the centralized command-style plans were absolutely unable to make production in enterprises meet people's needs, the original economic system also inhibited the enterprises, so that they could not flexibly modify their schedule to suit ever-changing needs. (Although the needs we mention here include production needs, to satisfy production needs ultimately means to satisfy the daily needs of the people.) Therefore, under this economic system, it was inevitable that production was seriously divorced from needs. All this clearly shows that although the establishment of socialist public ownership has made satisfying the needs of the people the aim of socialist production, we should also establish a suitable economic system based on socialist public ownership so that socialist production can properly achieve this aim. [paragraph continues]

When we carry out reforms in the economic system, we should make the socialist economy operate in a systematic, lively, efficient and effective way under the new economic system, so that a close relation between production and needs can be established and the imbalance between them can be regulated in good time. This socialist production can better achieve its aims through the effects of various economic mechanisms. At present the trial points of expansion of enterprises' self-management rights are systematically using the market as a regulator in some aspects. This is a step taken to reform the economic system.

There is an important relation between the national economic structure and realizing the socialist production aims. The economic structure of a country is decided by many complicated factors. In a country, different economic structures will have different influences on its economic development, and they will bring about different results. In a big socialist country like ours, undoubtedly we should gradually establish an economic structure for maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands. Because of this, we must systematically and gradually establish a powerful heavy industry. However, we develop heavy industry in order to use advanced technology and facilities, more and better materials and other industrial means of production to equip all departments of our national economy, so as to make these departments capable of producing a wide assortment of goods in high quantity and good quality, to satisfy the increasing material and cultural needs of the society and its members. If we deviate from this aim and take the development of heavy industry as the aim and make other departments serve it, or yield to it, that will create an unhealthy economic structure in which too much weight is attached to heavy industry and too little to light industry and agriculture, and the scope of capital construction will be too widely spread. Once such an economic structure is established, it will, independent of man's will, incessantly draw in large amounts of our limited goods and materials, capital and technology to heavy industry and large-scale capital construction. Thus our socialist production will not be able to fully satisfy the needs of the people. There are a lot of problems in the economic structure of our country. We must carry out changes gradually in order to develop our national economy speedily and harmoniously and satisfy more fully the various needs of the people.

To what extent can we use the fixed amount of materials, money and manpower to carry out social production to satisfy the needs of the people also depends on economic results. To strive for economic results, we should use the same amount of materials, money and manpower to achieve the most results; on this basis we should satisfy the needs of the people more fully. For many years, the production development in our country has not brought about corresponding improvement in people's living standards. This must have something to do with ignoring economic results. Due to ignoring economic results, input consumption is great for the quantity of products produced. Therefore we have to produce more products to compensate for this input consumption. As a result little remains for consumption (if we do not consider the change of accumulation rate). In the same amount of products, if the intermediate products are increased, the final products which are used to satisfy the needs will be decreased. Since fewer products that are useful, suit needs and are of good quality are produced, the extent to which these products satisfy the needs of the people will certainly be diminished. There are numerous examples of ignoring economic results in practical economic work. For example, some industrial enterprises disregard input consumption, results and needs, merely paying attention to the total value of output; in order to maintain the number of livestock on hand at the end of the year, some agricultural units disregard animals growing thin and losing weight and the waste of fodder and labor, and continue to raise livestock which are in fact ready to be slaughtered until the end of the year; and so on and so forth. Except for the face value of statistics, production like this does not have any practical effect in satisfying the needs of the people. On the contrary, the more impractical production like this there is, the more harm will be done to the people's life. To conscientiously pay attention to economic results is an important link for making socialist production better able to satisfy the needs of the people.

The phenomenon of our socialist production deviating from its aims is sometimes related to faults in economic policy (in particular macroeconomic policy). For example, the policy concerning the speed of economic development is a big issue that affects the consolidation and development of the socialist system in our country. However, a high rate of production development has its practical meaning only if it can bring about speedy improvement in people's living standards, so that it can be sustained under the counteraction of consumption. If there is a high rate of production development, but people's living standards are not appropriately improved, it would be very difficult to maintain the high rate. Regrettably, we consciously or unconsciously put the high rate of production development as the ultimate aim of economic construction. We tried to pursue a high rate divorced from reality and disregarded improving the people's living standards. The result of this is more haste and less speed. Both production and living standards are affected. In order to pursue the high rate, we lost points many times in the important macroeconomic policy of choosing the proportion of consumption and accumulation. The national economy is generally in a tense state because of excessive accumulation rate, which seriously affects improving the people's living standards. The faults in economic policy will waste all the efforts made by the laboring people which could have been used to improve the people's living standards and develop production. In particular the faults in macroeconomic policy are often calculated in hundreds of millions of yuan. Therefore, before a policy is made, especially important macroeconomic policies, we should not only make repeated economic comparisons, but also consider what consequences they will bring to people's living standards at present and in the long run, and whether they are helpful in gradually improving these standards.

The field involved in socialist production aims is immense. In the past we did not study enough of it. In particular, we did not do enough study of all the mechanisms on which socialist production relies to achieve its aims. This should become an important topic for us to study.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISES

HK251000 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 80 p 1

[RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Persist in the Assumption of Responsibility for Their Own Profits and Losses--On the Management Principle of Collectively Owned Enterprises"]

[Text] Since last year, urban collective enterprises in many localities have resumed implementing the management principle of being responsible for their own profits and losses. In the short period since its implementation, this principle has produced remarkable results. A very good example can be found in the report carried in this paper today that since more than 80 percent of the urban collective enterprises under the Second Light Industry Department in Liaoning Province assumed responsibility for their own profits and losses, there has been an increase in state revenues and the earnings of the locality, the enterprises and the workers and staff members.

The means of production in each of the urban collective enterprises belongs to the entire membership of the enterprise. The members of such an enterprise must have the final say in deciding the production process, manpower distribution, enterprise management and distribution of the fruits of labor. Such independent modes of production, exchange and distribution are the most outstanding feature of the management of urban collective enterprises, it is a principle to be followed by all the collective enterprises and the guiding principle for the management of collective enterprises, to which we usually refer as the principle of enterprises being responsible for their own profits and losses.

Whether to implement or go against this principle is of great importance to the development and consolidation of the urban collective enterprises as well as to national welfare and the people's livelihood. During the past 20 years and more, the urban collective enterprises in our country have undergone twists and turns. On the one hand, they have been continually subjected to suppression, but on the other, they have kept growing. "Not even a fire can destroy them all, green shoots up again when the spring breeze blows." Throughout the arduous process of development, the question in focus has been whether to implement or negate the guiding principle for management--the principle of the enterprises being responsible for their own profits and losses. The first generation of China's urban collective enterprises came into being in 1956 after the socialist transformation of handicrafts and individual traders. Although such a transformation was a bit too early for the existing conditions at that time and some of the cooperative groups and cooperatives were somewhat larger than they should have been, these enterprises were still able to bring about a rather rapid development in their production, improve the livelihood of the workers and staff members in them to some extent and properly solve the problem of unemployment thanks to the implementation of the principle of enterprises being responsible for their own profits and losses. This fully bore out the superiority of this principle. However, soon afterward, in 1958, the urban collective enterprises were pushed into the whirlpool of "escalation and transition." Part of the cooperatives were turned into state-owned enterprises while some others were elevated to the status of cooperative factories. In the process, the principle of enterprises being responsible for their own profits and losses was replaced by that of the state being responsible for the profits or losses of these enterprises. At this time, the workers and staff members in the collective enterprises took up their "iron rice bowls" and began eating "rice prepared in large cauldrons in the public canteens." Before they were fully aware of the nature of such changes, people found themselves suffering from the difficulties brought about by the changes. There was a decrease in the supply of manufactured products for daily use, supply and marketing channels were clogged, the services provided by the service trades became inadequate and people were inconvenienced in every way in daily life. In light of this situation, the party Central Committee issued in June 1961 the "Regulation on Some Questions Concerning Our Policies on Urban and Rural Handicraft Industries (Draft for Trial Implementation)," or the "35 regulations on the handicraft industries," in which the guiding principle of collective enterprises being responsible for their own profits and losses was reiterated. Acting on the regulations laid down by the party Central Committee, the various localities carried out readjustments among urban collective enterprises. Some of the handicraft units who had been made to go through the "transition" to the level of state-owned enterprises were returned to their original status of cooperatives. Commercial enterprises and others in the service trades that had been blindly merged into big service networks were broken up again. These readjustments brought remarkable results. The collective enterprises in our country again presented a picture of liveliness and prosperity. During the 10 years when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" peddled their ultraleftist line, urban collective enterprises were condemned as representing a mode of "small production" which "generates capitalism daily and hourly." The "35 regulations on the handicraft industries" was labelled as a tool for "restoring capitalism." Just as peasants "harvesting Chinese chives," collective enterprises were asked to hand over their after-tax profits and other property. The enterprises owned by the masses of laborers under collective ownership became the property of the governments at various levels. By the 1970's, there was hardly any collective enterprise throughout the country, which truly practiced the principle of enterprises being responsible for their own profits and losses.

The guiding principle of enterprises being responsible for their own profits and losses is in conformity with the nature of collective ownership and the present level of the productive forces of such enterprises. However, during the past 20 years and more, an ultraleftist trend advocating "a pauper's transition" persistently interfered in and undermined the collective enterprises. To some people, the principle of independent accounting and assuming responsibility for the enterprises' own profits and losses, implemented by collective enterprises, was "backward" and only the principle of the "state being responsible for the profits and losses" and the practice of eating "rice prepared in large cauldrons in the public canteens" were advanced. In their eyes, the bigger the size of the collective enterprises, the more advanced they could become and if these enterprises could carry out accounting at a higher level, they would become more progressive. As a result, "small collective enterprises" were turned into "big collective enterprises" and "collective enterprises formed at the street level" were turned into "collective enterprises at the district level" while the original "collective enterprises at the district level" were turned into "collective enterprises at the municipal level." Such "escalation" in the consecutive subordination relationship among these enterprises brought fundamental changes to the nature of collective ownership. The ordinary laborers who form collective enterprises could not exercise their right to enterprise management; no one except the party committees and the administrative departments at the higher levels could make decisions concerning these enterprises; and the principle of enterprises being responsible for their own profits and losses was no longer implemented among the collective enterprises. The practice of "elevating" the collective enterprises to a higher level runs counter to the present level of the development of the productive forces. In substance, it amounts to depriving the working masses of the right to possess and use a certain amount of the means of production and negating the necessity for the organizations of socialist production to take various forms.

Our country has a large population and rich resources. Employment is a very serious problem. Only by making the fullest use of our manpower and material resources and narrowing as quickly as possible the gap between our technical level in production and the advanced world level can we most quickly raise the whole society's labor productivity and accelerate the pace of modernization. We must not only establish state-owned enterprises drawing on modern technology and equipment but also launch many labor intensive industries and service undertakings--collectively owned enterprises responsible for their own profits and losses. This is the best way to enlarge the scope of production. Generally speaking, the state must invest thousands of yuan for a state-run enterprise to organize workers for a given project. On the other hand, if a collectively owned enterprise responsible for its own profits and losses is made to do so instead, the state needs to put in little or no money. Besides, this helps to quickly organize productive forces to serve production and everyday needs. Why should we not do so? Last year some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions worked out some commendable methods in this respect. They must be seriously summed up. Years ago, the state adopted the method of guaranteeing employment. Workers were not allowed to organize themselves to operate a collective undertaking responsible for its own profits and losses. A very abnormal situation in the cities resulted. On the one hand, "work needed to be done but there were no workers"; on the other, "people who were jobless could find no work." On the one hand, a large number of workers lived in idleness; on the other, the masses of people on the job had to get very busy with routine business running around. There are many reasons for this but the chief one is incompatibility between the pattern of ownership and the development of productive forces. If we can have more collectively owned enterprises responsible for their own profits and losses, many problems in real life can then be solved relatively easily.

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Collectively owned enterprises responsible for their own profits and losses can allow not only manual production but also mechanized and semimechanized production. Developing this economic form is not an expedient measure to employ jobless people. This economic form is flexible and highly adaptable, and it produces marked economic results. It will be packed with vitality for some time to come. It can always live side by side with the system of ownership by the whole people. The principle of holding an enterprise responsible for its own profits and losses allows linking production workers with the results of an operation. Production workers can be more concerned about their own enterprises. This allows the emancipation of productive forces in a big way. This principle of management and relevant business methods can be consulted by many state-run enterprises as a reference.

Regarding whether collectively owned enterprises at city and town levels should follow the principle of accepting responsibility for profits and losses, contradictions or conflicts have existed in theory and practice for over 20 years. Now is the time to seriously sum things up. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The truth is that if a collectively owned enterprise really sticks to the principle of accepting responsibility for its own profits and losses, it will grow and thrive. Just as a leading cadre of a collectively owned enterprise in Beijing Municipality said: "If things go on this way, our enterprise can grow quickly."

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Article by the Policy Study Office of the CCP Committee of Bayannur League, Nei Monggol: "A Tentative Discussion on Determining Wages Based on the Production Quota as Practiced by People's Communes"

Article by Rong Donggu: "The Relationship Between Energy Consumption and National Economic Development"

Article by Wang Xiangming: "On the Position of and the Role Played by Our Country's Medium- and Small-Scale Industries in the Structure of the National Economy and on the Question of Readjusting This Position and Role"

Article by Ma Jiaju and Lin Zirong: "The Purpose of Studying the Mode of Production and Political Economics"

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BEIJING WANBAO REPORTS FIRST 'ECONOMIC TRIAL'

OW241116 Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (AFP)--A Beijing enterprise was only partially successful in a legal claim against a supplier in the first "economic trial" ever to be held in the Chinese capital, the BEIJING WANBAO reported today. A court in Beijing's southern Chongwen District rejected the claim of the plaintiff, an unidentified factory belonging to the Beijing Construction and Engineering Company, for damages of 7,000 yuan (4,620 dollars). The case was over an electric hoist for which the factory paid 4,935 yuan (3,257 dollars U.S.) to a machine building factory in June 1978.

As the hoist failed to function when it was delivered, the factory was claiming compensation, and it wanted the compensation to enable it to buy a newer model, complaining that the model it had bought was an old one. The court rejected this claim, arguing that the factory had to bear the consequences of its purchase, but ordered the (?factory to repair) the hoist and to make sure that it would be suitable for the purpose for which the customer had bought it.

SHANGHAI BANK DENIES VALIDITY OF KMT PAPER CURRENCY

OW251109 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Summary] "This station has lately received telegrams and letters asking for information on whether or not the puppet 'legal bank notes' and 'gold certificates' [jin yuan juan 6855 0337 0608] issued by the Kuomintang government before liberation can be exchanged for people's currency. This station's reporters have paid a special visit to the Shanghai branch of the People's Bank of China in order to obtain a correct answer on this question."

The reporters were told by the leading personnel of the bank's department concerned: "There is a rumor going that the paper currency issued by the Kuomintang government before liberation with the words 'U.S. bank note printing company' printed on the reverse side can be exchanged for people's currency with the bank. Completely fooled by this rumor, some people have gone to great lengths to look for this paper currency, which has long been abolished by the people's government, and asked the bank to exchange it for people's currency. Moreover, there are some individuals who have gone so far as to buy such abolished paper currency in a vain attempt to make a profit. Consequently, they have not only suffered economic losses but also disturbed the financial market."

The leading personnel also told the reporters: "Why have some people been taken in and cheated? Simply because much of the paper currency issued by banks under the direct control of the four big families before China's liberation [the Chiang, Sung, Kung and Chen families] was printed by foreign bank note printing companies on behalf of the Chinese banks. Although such paper currency was printed by foreign companies, it was not issued by foreign banks, therefore, such currency cannot be exchanged for people's currency."

PROVINCES EXTEND AREA SOWN TO INDUSTRIAL CROPS

OW260803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--The area sown to cotton, peanuts, sunflowers and other industrial crops has been expanded this year in a number of Chinese provinces as part of an effort to make better use of land in line with local conditions.

Traditionally many areas in China used to grow all the crops required to meet their own needs, a vestige of centuries of a self-contained small-peasant economy which prevented the land from being put to the best use. During the Cultural Revolution, the principle of "taking grain as the key link" was distorted by Lin Biao and the gang of four who demanded that all counties, including those best suited to industrial crops, should achieve self-sufficiency in grain. As a result, grain acreage was extended in some areas at the expense of industrial crops.

The present extension of industrial crops is intended to achieve a more rational distribution of crops according to where they grow best. Jiangsu and Hubei provinces in the Yangtze River valley, which together produce 44 per cent of China's annual cotton output, enlarged their cotton growing area by 24,000 hectares this year compared with last year. In particular, fields with good drainage have been set aside for cotton cultivation.

Shandong Province, which accounts for one third of China's annual peanut output, sowed peanuts on 600,000 hectares this year, 40,000 hectares more than in 1979. Large tracts of sandy fields which produce poor grain harvests but are suitable for peanut growing have been set aside for the crop. Two other principal growers, Henan and Anhui provinces, this year extended the area under peanuts by 26,000 and 33,000 hectares respectively.

The area sown to sunflowers in China this year was enlarged to 800,000 hectares, more than double that in 1979. Extensions were chiefly made in Northeast China and Inner Mongolia. This hardy crop adapts well to the large tracts of dry sandy soil with low saline content in these areas. China grew sunflowers on less than 20,000 hectares in the early fifties. The crop has become more and more popular because it yields high-grade edible oil and thrives in rough weather and on infertile soil. Its seed has a high oil content.

China's major sugar beet growing areas, Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces and Inner Mongolia, planted sugar beet on more than 330,000 hectares this year, 66,000 hectares more than last year. In addition to expanding the area under industrial crops in suitable areas, China is also rearranging the distribution of various cereal crops. Some provinces in the south have reduced the area devoted to double-cropping rice while expanding the area sown to one crop of middle-season rice followed by a crop of wheat, sweet potatoes or something else.

IRON-STEEL INDUSTRY MEETS SEMIANNUAL TARGETS

OW240734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA)--Semi-annual targets for steel, rolled steel and pig iron were met by June 20, according to the Chinese Ministry of Metallurgical Industry. Increases compared with the same period of last year were 10.7 per cent for steel, 14.3 per cent for rolled steel and 7.6 per cent for pig iron.

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The 1980 steel output target was set 1.4 million tons lower than for 1979 in order to save energy and funds to expand the light, textile, coal and power industries and communications and transport. The main tasks for the iron and steel industry this year are to reduce energy consumption, improve quality, increase the variety of products and raise the output of certain types of rolled steel.

In the first five months of this year, 1.79 million tons more urgently needed types of rolled steel were produced for agriculture, light industry and machine building. They include small-sized rolled steel, steel sheets, steel wire and welded steel pipes. A number of enterprises have successfully trial-produced stainless steel that can be used for making wristwatch cases, alloy steel for making rods for small-bore diamond drills, and new types of steel which are proof against the corrosion by nitric acid or are suitable for making tractor gears.

According to reports from 30 major iron and steel enterprises, the consumption rate of coke for blast furnaces, electricity for electric furnaces and heavy oil for open-hearth furnaces in the first five months of this year beat the previous best low records. The consumption of electricity for producing every ton of steel in electric furnaces was cut by 15 kilowatt-hours compared with last year. The quality of pig iron, steel and rolled steel set new records.

AVIATION CORPS SPEEDS UP PILOT TRAINING

OW230853 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0307 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Nanchang, 23 Jun--After less than 11 months' training, a group of aviation school graduates, whose average age is under 21, of a certain division of the aviation corps of the PLA Air Force, has fulfilled 2 years' or more training as stipulated by the air force and reached the category A combat level. According to departments concerned, the successful training of these young pilots of such high caliber within such a short time is unprecedented in our country's aviation corps flight training.

In 1976 the air force stipulated that all aviation school graduates, after being assigned to units, should receive strict training for 3 and 1/2 years to reach the category A combat level of supersonic fighter aircraft and master higher combat capability. In 1979 the air force called for quickening the pace of training. All fighter pilots should reach category A combat level in 2 years or a little more. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, this division has actively, boldly and properly made innovations in the new pilots' training system and in the content and method of their training. As a result, the new pilots' training has been greatly accelerated. Now these pilots are receiving night and bad weather flight training. After another 2 months' training, they will become "all weather" pilots who have greater mobility and combat capability.

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